BSA
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
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BOMBAY & POONA.

# The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 98 BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 25 1924 TWO ANNAS.

INSURANCE.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

| Date | Steamer | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30th Apr. | MACEDONIA | | 11,082 |
| 2nd May | DELTA .. | CHINA * | 7,982 |
| 10th " | MANTUA.. | | 10,902 |
| 17th " | DONGOLA | MONGOLIA | 16,385 |
| 24th " | CALEDONIA.. | | 7,622 |
| 31st " | DELTA .. | NARKUNDA | 16,227 |
| 7th June | KAISAR-I-HIND .. | | 11,080 |
| 14th " | DONGOLA | KHIVA * | 9,007 |
| 21st " | NALDERA | | 16,996 |
| 28th " | DELTA .. | MOLDAVIA x | 16,277 |
| 6th July | MACEDONIA .. | | 11,089 |
| 12th " | CHINA .. | MOREA * | 10,911 |
| 19th " | DELTA .. | | 8,097 |
| 26th " | CALEDONIA.. | MOOLTAN x | 20,700 |
| 2nd Aug. | CHINA .. | | 7,952 |
| 9th " | NARKUNDA.. | MALWA * | 10,941 |
| 16th " | CALEDONIA.. | | 7,622 |
| 23rd " | NALDERA | MALOJA * | 20,837 |
| 30th " | NARBUNDA.. | | 16,227 |
| 6th Sept. | MACEDONIA.. | MANTUA * | 10,902 |
| 13th " | NALDERA | | 16,993 |
| 20th " | DONGOLA | MONGOLIA | 16,385 |
| 27th " | MACEDONIA.. | | 11,089 |
| 4th Oct. | DELTA .. | KAISAR-I-HIND | 11,080 |
| 11th " | CHINA .. | | 7,951 |
| 18th " | DONGOLA | MOLDAVIA | 16,277 |
| 25th " | CALEDONIA.. | | 7,622 |

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
X Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 7th May | DOMALA .. .. | 8,441 |
| 23rd " | MASHOBRA .. | 8,324 |
| 13th June | DURENDA * .. | 7,241 |
| 11th July | MERKARA .. .. | 8,285 |
| 25th " | MODASA .. .. | 8,966 |
| 8th August | MANELA .. | 8,303 |
| 22nd " | MALDA .. | 8,965 |
| 5th Sept. | MATIANA .. | 8,965 |
| 26th " | MASHOBRA .. | 8,324 |
| 17th Oct. | DURENDA .. | 7,244 |
| 31st " | MORVADA .. | 8,199 |

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26th April. | SICILIA | Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA | 6,813 |
| 15th May. | KIDDERPORE*† | | 5,224 |
| 27th " | SOUDAN | Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN | 6,696 |
| June | A Steamer* | | |
| 9th July | SICILIA | | 6,813 |
| 22nd " | SARDINIA | Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA | 6,684 |
| 19th Aug. | SOUDAN | Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA | 6,696 |
| 17th Sept. | SICILIA | Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN | 6,813 |
| 15th Oct. | SARDINIA | Connects at Colombo with MALOJA | 6,813 |

* Cargo Vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about | Steamers | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 26th April | VARELA .. | Basreh via Karachi 9 a. m. |
| 26th " | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via K'war 9 a. m. |
| 28th " | VITA .. | Karachi via K'war |
| 30th " | KARAGOLA | East & S. Africa. |
| 30th " | BAMORA .. | Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. |

Terms and rates of Freights and passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box, 103.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE
TO JAPAN VIA
SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| * Tamba Maru | M. Wada | 5845 | 10th Apr. | 24th April. |
| Genoa Maru | K. Egawa | 6785 | 15th " | 29th " |
| *Sado Maru | I. Hirai | 5899 | 29th " | 12th May. |
| Malacca Maru | M. Tani. | 5874 | 13th May | 1st June. |
| Nagato Maru | | 5901 | 29th " | 11th " |

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For:—Class | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Singapore | Rs. 320 | Rs. 210 | Rs. 135 | Rs. 105 | Rs. 90 |
| Hongkong | 450 | 275 | 200 | 130 | 105 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 165 | 135 |
| Kobe | 612 | 360 | 285 | 190 | 155 |

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23270 Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi viâ., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi viâ coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. O. Box 102.
Telephone No. 1226.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine.—Be Purgative and Confectioner.
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7

SHIPPING.

THE MANUFACTURERS LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, CANADA

Growing by Millions
1923

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Business | 156 | Millions |
| Business in Force | 738 | ,, |
| Income | 26 | ,, |
| Assets | 141 | ,, |

The amount set aside for the payment of Dividends to Policyholders in 1924 is the largest in the history of the Company.

Write for a copy of Annual Report.

Universal Building;
COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions.
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, DHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the
SECRETARIES,
61, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sirki Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FOR FEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency & C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

OUTFITS FOR EUROPE

We have nearly 50 years' experience in preparing Outfits.

OUR STOCK
is bought to suit the purse of the POOR STUDENT or the wants of a WEALTHY PRINCE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dress Suits .. .. .. | From | Rs. | 125 |
| Blue Serge Suits .. .. | ,, | Rs. | 75 |
| Grey Saxony Suits .. .. | ,, | Rs. | 75 |
| Good Warm Cheviot Suits .. | ,, | Rs. | 65 |
| Overcoats Warm .. .. | ,, | Rs. | 125 |
| Smart Zephyr Shirts 6 .. .. | For | Rs. | 35 |
| Soft Dress Shirts 6 .. .. | ,, | Rs. | 45 |
| Warm Wool Socks 6 .. .. | ,, | Rs. | 18 |
| Warm Dressing Gowns .. .. | From | Rs. | 30 |

Warm Vests, Drawers, Rugs, also Trunks, Suit Cases, etc., at moderate prices.

HOAR & Co.,
TRAVELLERS' OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand
is the
Finest Cement made in India

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA.
It is now being used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

TRIAL SOLICITED
for Government Tests and other particulars

Apply to
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market, Opposite Railway Station.
AHMEDABAD.

# CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box - No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" ' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number.....

...tisement Department, ...bay Chronicle" Office. ...y.

...imed replies to advertise..., are destroyed after one ...n.

## ...UATIONS VACANT.

...ED—MANAGERS, CASHIERS, AC...UNTANTS, CLERKS, TYPISTS & European or Anglo-Indian INSPECTORS. Apply sharp to:—MISRA & CO. DELHI. R16287 A

WANTED—Experienced FOREMAN for Engineering Workshop in Bombay, must be capable of handling men. Apply to Box No. 210, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R19498 A

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission, or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS. 18736 A

WANTED—SOLE AGENTS to push the sale of our mother-of-pearl ornaments for girls and ladies, buttons, sleeve-links and studs. Apply to THE EAST INDIA BUTTONS COMPANY, Tambasar, Narayangaaj. R10299 A

WANTED.—One MECHANIC, knowing electric work and one mine expert, experienced men accustomed to States preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required to FINANCE MINISTER, Bundi State. 19463 A

...ANTED—A MANAGER, who has a thorough knowledge of piece-goods ...sundries wholesale and retail for the ...res. Salary according to qualifications. ...application will be received by the under...ed upto 30th April, 1924. Secretary, Swadeshi Stores Ltd., Burma, 15, Barr ...et, Rangoon. 19412

WANTED—Energetic Canvassers FOR SALE of shares in a profitable and safe business dealing in Printing and Publishing of books of Mahomedan interest. For terms apply to the SUFI PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., Pindi Bahaud Din, Punjab. R10263 A

...ANTED.—A smart UNDERGRADUATE ... with Science as a Science Teacher from ...e 15th of June, 1924, for Shri Pratap High ...hool. Salary to start with Rs. 80 rising to ...a. 100. Preference will be given to one ...he is good at games especially Cricket. ...pply with testimonials, if any, to the Un...ersigned before the 1st of June, 1924. K. L. ...OKHALE, In charge Dewan, Baneda State. 19439 A.

...ANTED by a well-established Indian Insurance Company, CHIEF AGENT ...r Deccan and also for Central Provinces. ...pply to Box No. 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay ...hronicle." A

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a trained and experienced Military man with brilliant record, during last war, capable organiser. Write to Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R16617 E

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—At New Nagpada, 2nd Peer khan Street, Mistry Building, separate BLOCKS on 3 years' lease terms. Apply JAFFER MAHOMED MISTRY, Nishanpada Road, Bombay No. 9. R10110 C

BUNGALOWS of good light and fine air are to be let at Grant Road near Charni Road Tram Junction in Persian Bakery. For rent ask Bhaia there or communicate with Seth MAGANLAL HARGOVANDAS in telephone No. 41668. 10296 C

TO LET from 1st May, either for residential or office purposes Second floor of a building, situate at Picket Road, behind the Small Causes Court. Apply to Mrs. M. A. ROGAY, Bungalow No. 1, Khar Road, Bandra. 10275 C

TO BE LET to Hindus only, ROOMS, at reasonable rents in new Buildings on Improvement Trust Plots, near King's Circle, Matunga. Apply to L.S. DABHOLKAR, Honry. Secretary, Goud Saraswat Brahman Co-operative Housing Society, Ld. Anandkanan, Choupaty Road. R10302 C

## HOTELS.

### CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway. Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 223.

### ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

### GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

### HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL

PARIS—Rue de Castiglione.

PARIS

*Adresse Telegraphique*: OTELOTI

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR,

"Sunday Chronicle."

Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay, Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night. 19299

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—JIGGER MACHINES up to sixty inches width (wooden vat). Apply to Box No. 211, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 19440 K

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### THE STORY OF COCOGEM.

Four Well Printed and Illustrated Books.

Vol. 1.—"Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."

Vol. 2.—"Advantages and Use".

Vol. 3.—"Cook Book," 90 New Recipes.

Vol. 4.—"As told by Satisfied Customers."

Sent free on request.

Address:—

COCOGEM BOX H, TATAPURAM P.O.

COCHIN STATE.

19453 T

### THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 1989.

Agents for Punjab, Delhi, U.P. and N.W.F. Provinces.

Messrs. BHANAMAL GULZARIMAL, Chaori Bazaar, Delhi.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for laying and Equipment of a Light Railway. Apply for particulars. Capitalists desiring to become partner may also communicate to Box No. 199, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 19464 T

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and subsequent insertion | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

### WANTED,

A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Ahmedabad Municipality on Rs. 60-7-200 p.m. (subject to Grade Examination).

Applications stating age, previous experience together with testimonials, if any, should reach the Undersigned before 12th May, 1924. A medical graduate will be preferred.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Ag: Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 22nd April, 1924.
19510 C

### BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LTD.

HOW TO USE THE AUTOMATIC TELEPHONE.

DEMONSTRATIONS ARE BEING GIVEN DAILY, DURING BUSINESS HOURS, AT TELEPHONE BUILDINGS, HOME STREET, FORT.

SUBSCRIBERS are invited to make themselves acquainted with the working of the new apparatus, and are particularly requested to send their Operators and Switchboard Attendants for instruction. C19508

### THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

81ST. DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Government Rs. 50 (Fifty only) per share for the half-year ending 21st December, 1923, has been declared and will be paid to the Shareholders whose names stood in the Company's register on the 1st day of May, 1924. Payment will be made to the Shareholders at the Registered Office of the Co. (The Anglo-Siam Corporation, Ltd.) Ewart House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, or at the Secunderabad Office on and after FRIDAY, the 16th May, 1924, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., on production of their share certificates.

For The Hyderabad (Deccan) Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd.,
RAMANNAH BHOOMIAH & VENKATA KRISTNIAH,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
By The Anglo-Siam Corporation Ltd.,
C19497 Their Attorneys.

## TENDERS.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for constructing a Fire Brigade Station including compound pavement, railing, drainage and water fittings, etc., at the New Cotton Depot (Sewri) will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1924.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to bona-fide contractors only. Plans and specifications may be seen in the Architect's office any time during office hours, who will give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer, Development Works.
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, April 24.
19569 C

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES AT MADRAS.

S. No. 1729 of 1924.

Balakrishna Devey.
vs.
Seshachallam Chetty and another.

To

SYED ZAHOOR MOHIDEEN,
2nd defendant.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suit against you for Rs. 272 is posted for final disposal on 29-4-24.

A. R. VENKAT RAMAIYER,
Vakil for plaintiff.
No. 2 Thambu Chetty Street,
MADRAS.
19567

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the GENERAL POWER OF ATTORNEY given by our client Mr. Dawoodbhoy Haji Hasham to his son Mr. Ahmed Dawoodbhoy in or about November, 1922, has been CANCELLED by our client, and the said Mr. Ahmed Dawoodbhoy has now no power or authority to act for our client.

Dated this 24th day of April, 1924.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO.,
Attorneys for Mr. Dawoodbhoy Haji Hasham.
C19506

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAWOOD EBRAHIM, Administrator of the estate of Ebrahim Cassum deceased of Bombay Halai Memon Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in to upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes of Kurla and to the undersigned at their office No. 11, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard or reference to such claim or claims if any, and the same will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kurla in the Registration Sub-District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 720 square yards or thereabouts and forming part of Survey No. 217 Falni No. 3, Gunthas 8 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Hirji Madhowji Kumbhar, on or towards the West by Agra Road, on or towards the North by land of owner of Kurla and on or towards the South by the land of Yusuf Alli Bohri.

Dated this 22nd day of April, 1924.

PURNANAND, CLUBWALA AND JASUBHAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
19504

### The World's Great Astrologer.

MR. K.C. AURORA, M.A., LL.B., M.R.A.S., Vakil, High Court, Roorkee, writes on 12.12.1922:—"I was very much interested in perusing 'THE GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGER.' It is a nice treatise on the science of Astrology. It is of practical use to the advanced student and the novice. It is clearly written." It enables everybody to have daily predictions for any length of time. Character Reading and the description of personal appearance e.c., etc., can be known by it—a unique work—information in this book worth its value in gold—a copy dispenses all astrologers. Price Rs. 1-8-0. Apply to:—S.P. TATA'S INDIAN SCIENCE INSTITUTE, Visianagram City, B.N. Railway.

## AUCTION SALES.

### BENNETT & CO

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 CASES TEA AND 5 CASES NOTE PAPER, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, sell by public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned.

5 Cases lined Note paper.

By s.s. "Himalaya Maru".

120 cases Tea (Dust) Congou, each 84lbs. (made in China).

On account of the Insurance Office concerned:—

1 Case Plaston and Tooth Pencils.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred cance Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred mail-coach.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulette.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.

By order of Royal Engineer.

1 Ford Motor Car.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 564 of 1924.—(Aishabai V/s. Dacodali). One cance Victoria, one mare, one bullock cart with two Bullocks, one cow and four calves.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at "Beaulieu" 12 Doongershi Road, Malabar Hill, (Ambawadi) valuable household furniture, glass and crockery, dining table, chairs, mirror back side boards dumbwaiters, teapoys, carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, cabinets, one upright grand cottage piano by Broadwood, pictures curtains, single and double almyrahs, single and double iron cots, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, hat stand, ice box, etc., etc.

The property of G. Dilger, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandra, Carter Road on the sea side valuable household furniture, glass and crockery, dining table, chairs, mirror back side boards dumbwaiters, teapoys, carpets, drawing room Chesterfield sofa and easy chairs, cabinets, one upright grand cottage piano, pictures, curtains, single and double almyrahs single and double iron cots, dressing chest of drawers dressing and wash hand tables cloth and gown presses, hat stand, ice box etc., etc.

The property of D. H. Millward, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT KUMPTA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the mortgagees. Vassonji Premji and Tulsidas Walji and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Mahomedbhai Abdulhussein Tyabji. Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SATURDAY, the 10th prox. sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

LOT No. I—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground on the Bombay Port Trust, Mody Bay Estate at Coompta Street, within the Fort of Bombay in the registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 337 7/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3480 together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structures standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2710, Street No. 30 and bounded on or towards the East by a piece of vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Fort of Bombay, on or towards the West by the property secondly hereafter described, on or towards the North partly by the land leased to Parbhoodas Ladhabhoy and partly by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the South by Coompta Street.

LOT No. II.—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground on the Bombay Port Trust Mody Bay Estate, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3480, together with the dwelling house and all buildings and structure standing thereon assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 2709, Street No. 28 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property first above described, on or towards the West by vacant land belonging to the said Trustees, on or towards the North partly by the land leased to Narotamdas Ranchordas and partly by the land leased to Parbhudas Ladhabhai and another and on or towards the South by Coompta Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 25th April 1924.

### SILKS ! SILKS !! SILKS !!!

COSSI SILKS—Soft and washable, ideal wear for ladies and gents. Samples, C. MAHON AND CO., Benares City.

## AUCTION SALE.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE of household and office furniture, new Austrian safes, Brandy, Sherry, Portwine, Burgundy, Deceased's gold pearl and diamond ornaments, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th April 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture, consisting of mirror door almyrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

New Austrian safes of assorted sizes.
20 Pcs. Grey Cotton Shirting.

By the order of the station supply officer:—

279 bottles of Brandy (without tables).
12 bottles of Sherry.
8 bottles and one pint of Portwine.
8 bottles of Burgundy.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator General of Bombay and Administrator of the Estate and effects of late Mr. Pragji Bhanji.

Gold kadas, bangles, pouchis, waist chains, necklace, rings, lockets, buttons studs, sleeve links, pearl pouchi, pearl kadas, diamond earrings, rings, gold rings set with rubies and sapphires, small pearls, silver coins, small silver pieces, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1924.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION, SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK IN TRADE OF MOTOR ACCESSORIES AND MOTOR CARS OF THE SAROSH AUTOMOBILE CO., OF HUGHES ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 28th day of April, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sarosh Automobile Co., opposite the Cecil Restaurant, Hughes Road by order of the owner of the Sarosh Automobile Co., entire stock in trade of motor accessories, motor cars, etc., of the said company comprising Dunlop Motor outfits, mirrorscopes, mascot, C.E. and other motor oils, horn pipes, motor pumps, pliers, Radiator clearners, cement, rubber matting, springs, valves, spark plugs, files, grease cups, head glasses Lucas horns, side lamps, tail lamps, ball bearings, thursets curtain windows, Drills, motor bulbs, screw-drivers, tools bags, patrol corks, and other motor accessories as also Hudson motor car, 2 old motor cars and large lot of garage accessories.

The above goods are open to view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 25th April, 1924.

### FIRST CLASS CENTRAL PROVINCES TEAK

The Imperial Gazetteer, Hoshangabad District (page 179), says "The Teak of Rajaborari and Bori is the best in the Central Provinces." We own the Rajaborari Estate and are contractors for the Bori Range. The best teak of Central Provinces can therefore be had from us only. Logs and scantlings of all sizes available at moderate prices.

One inch planks, 3in to 6in. wide, in stock lengths about 2000 cubic feet available at a reduced rate of Rs. 3 to Rs. 3/12/0 per cubic foot according to width. F.O.R. Timarni G.I.P. Railway.

For detailed particulars, write to:—

The MANAGER,
Rajaborari, Estate Timber Depot.,
Timarni, G.I.P. Railway

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE TRADE MARK Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

GREASE

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

*Agents:*—

Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.

18, Forbes, Street.

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AMUSEMENTS.

# WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT FOR THE LAST TIME!

*The Most Spectacular Love Drama Ever Filmed!*

## "THUNDERING DAWN"

FEATURING

J. WARREN KERRIGAN

ANNA Q. NILSSON and TOM SANTSCHI

Included in the remarkable supporting cast are Edward Burns, Winter Hall, Winifred Bryson,

Charles Clary, Richard Kean, Herbert Fortier, Anna May Wong and many others.

A HARRY GARSON PRODUCTION — UNIVERSAL SUPER JEWEL

The Programme includes the International News.

To-night:—5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

## West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

## EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To Night at 10 p. m. only.

NORMA TALMADGE

In the Greatest Picture of all

"SMILIN' THROUGH."

## EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15, and 10 P. M.

"SATURDAY NIGHT"

Featuring

LEATRICE JOY.

## EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, and 9-30 P. M.

"ROBIN HOOD"

Featuring Douglas Fairbanks.

Our Hero and Heroine of this Week's Programme will be starting To-Night for the

Honeymoon.

Our Hero and Heroine of this Week's Programme will be starting To-Night for

*The Honeymoon.*

To-Night at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

For the Last Time

Kohinoor's Popular Romantic Film.

## Malati-Madhav

at the premier, palatial and popular

## NOVELTY CINEMA

Phone No. 40106.

Watch for To-Morrow's thrilling Picture!

## IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT—AND—THIS WEEK

Presents

## "SATI-SITA"

Daily:—5-15, 7. 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.

Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays

Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.

PRICE AS USUAL.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

WONDERFUL DELINEATION WITH AMAZING ACCURACY.

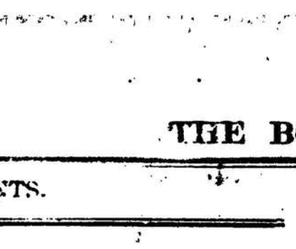
Professor PUNDIT MOTILAL, F.B.I.M.S. (London). Scientific Astrologer and Palmist, Secretary British Institute of Mental Science, (Incorporated by Act of Parliament) Central India Branch Mhow, C.I. Examines Horoscopes, undertakes all Astrological works delivers Palms. Questions answered. Advice on health, business, betterment, Marriage, Friends, Courtship, etc., at reasonable fees Charges for one year in detail Rs. 3. Brief reading of your life Rs. 5. Full character reading Re. 1. Send time, date, month and year of birth or time of writing letter to above address. Trial solicited. Testimonials highest from Civil and Military officers.

## NOTICE

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

at Mahableshwar can be had from HAJI ADAM & SONS, General Merchants, No. 43, Bazar, from 1st April.

THE IDEAL DIGESTIVE TONIC




SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The tonic properties of Mother Seigel's Syrup act directly on the organs of digestion, toning, strengthening, and stimulating them to healthy activity. Thus it enables them to perform their vital functions naturally and without strain. Indigestion, constipation, biliousness, headaches, pains after eating, then become impossible. Put Mother Seigel's Syrup to the test after your next meal, but be sure you obtain the genuine.

For INDIGESTION CONSTIPATION BILIOUSNESS

## B.S.A BICYCLES

*Thoroughly good service under all conditions*

STURDY and strong and of exceptional high quality, B.S.A. Bicycles are worth every penny of their price.

They will last for many years and will give continuous satisfactory and trouble-free service at all times and under all conditions.

*Look for this trade-mark on every bicycle sold as a genuine B.S.A.*

*Illustrated booklet sent free on application.*

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR CO., BOMBAY.

"Liga" Solid Tyres

Stock and Hydraulic Press at 310, Lamington Road, next to Indian Automobile Company.

Morris & Co.

Sole Agents

"Liga" Solid Tyres


# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 24.

S S Fillippo Artelli, Guide, Genoa.
S S Bahadur, Blance, Calcutta.

## DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S City of Paris, Miller, Karachi.
S S Varela, Halls, Busreh.
S S Domala, Whittingham, Karachi.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Massilia for Liverpool.
Steamer Bamora, for Persian Gulf.

S S Fillippo Artelli:—The M. Italiana's steamer Fillippo Artelli 3781 tons, Captain R Guido, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S S Bahadur:—The Asiatic Company's steamer Bahadur, 2329 tons, Captain Blance, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varela, 1932 tons, Captain C. J. Halls, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Paris.—The City Line steamer City of Paris, 6855 tons, Captain R S Miller will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Domala:—The B I S N Company's steamer Domala, 5134 tons, Captain W E Whittingham, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, April 24.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Sited.

1 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 24/4 N Y Kaisha.
2 Macedonia 5650, London 26/4 M M & Co.
3 Delta 4780 Aden, 3/5 M M & Co.
4 Sicilia 4472 Japan 29/4 M M & Co.
5 Karagola 3647 E & S. Africa, 30/4 M M and Co.
5 Atlas Maru 4481 Japan N F, O S Kaisha.
7 Domala, 5134 Karachi 23/4 M M & Co.
7 Crisfield 4670 Cal. N F, Vol. Bros.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste, 1/5 L Triestino.
15 Piave, 4662, Barcelona, 25/4, Graham and Co.
16 Polcevera, 6014, New York, N F Graham.
17 Izaharan 2661 Marseilles 26/4 Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Jalajyoti 2698, Akyab, N F, S S N Co.
3 Bandra, 2677, Busrah, 23/4, M M and Co.
4 Varela 1932 Busreh 25/4 M M & Co.
7 Vitellia 2681, Karachi 23/4 S S N Co.
9 Massilia 3351 L'pool 8/5 Gradwin & Co.
10 & 11 Scindia 3247, Liverpool 24/4 Graham & Co.
14 Barjora 1908 P. Gulf 30/4 M M & Co.
15 Jeddah 2923, Jeddah N F, T M Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Chakrata 3662 Rangoon, 27/4 M M & Co.
C & R Jeypore 3209 N F N F, M M & Co.
C & R Penang Maru, 3215, Japan, 17/4, N Y Kaisha.
D &E Bahadur 2936 Calcutta 27/4 T M Co.
K Sultania, 2758, NF, NF, A S Shustary.
N Genoa Maru 5001, Kobe 30/4 N Y Kaisha.
P Kathlamba, 4104, Rangoon 29/4, M M & Co.

## LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 20th June, Agente P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Mashobra due about 27th April, Agent B I S N Co.

Durenda due about 18th May, Agent B I S N Co.

Warfield due about 1st June, Agent B I S N Co.

Merkara due about 15th June, Agent B I S N Co.

Modasa due about 29th June Agent B I S N Co.

Malda due about 13th July Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Circassia due about 9th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 24th May, Agent K N Co.

Clan Macnaughton due about 3rd May, Agent J F Co.

City of Bombay due about 30th April, Agent K N Co.

Brankson Hall, due about 4th May, Agent K N Co.

City of Venice due about 18th May, Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Hongkong due about 16th June, K N Co.

FROM HULL.

Othello due about 9th May, Agent J F Co.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Lanterfels due about 26th April, Agent L Edward.

Marienfels due about 5th May, Agent L Edward.

Falkenfels due about 11th May, Agent L Edward.

Ockenfels due about 21st May, Agent L Edward.

Oxenfels due abobut 31st May, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 29th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkirk due about 16th May, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E. D. Sassoon Co.

Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Konderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM GOTTENBURG.

Ullstad due about 5th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Simla (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Trieste due about 10th May, Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.
Salvore due about 8th June Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 4th May Agent M Italiana.

Laguna due about 22nd May, Agent M. Italiana.

Asia due about 3rd June, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Minerio due about 25th April, Agent F F Campbell and Co.

Alyio due about 5th May, Agent Volkart Bros.

Sivazi due about 6th May, Agent F F Campbell and Co.

FRVM KOBE.

Burma Maru due about 26th April, Agent O S Kaisha.

Sado Maru due about 28th April, Agent N Y Kaisha.

Shunko Maru due about 7th May, Agent O S K.

Amazon Maru due about 12th May, Agent O S K.

Malacca Maru due about 18th May, Agent N Y K.

Nagato Maru due about 11th June, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Padua due about 10th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Lahore due about 3rd May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Soudan due about 14th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mirzapore due about 24th May, Agent P & O S N Co.

Nagpur due about 13th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 3rd May, Agent B I S N Co.

Khandala due about 17th May, Agent B I S N Co.

## EXPORTS.

April 24.

S S Macedonia for London:—8 bundles woollen carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency; 11 bales woollen carpet, Cox's Shipping Agency; 201 cwt. turmeric, Ebrahim and Co. 4000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros.; 21 cases bristles, Hollingshurst and Co. 14 bundles lamb skin, J S Narag and Son; 4 bundles woollen carpet, J S Narag and Son; 34 bales cow hides, L. Tharia and Sons; 6 bundles fox skin, J S Narag and Son; 10 bundles woollen carpet, S M H Kadarbux; 10 bales goat skin, L. Tharia and Sons; 8 cwt samundra fins, A Saleh.

S S Cracovia for Venice:—55 bales cotton, J Devji; 112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Cracovia for Trieste—57 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. 110 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S City of Paris for Liverpool:—1000 cwt. oil cake, J Permanand; 47 bales wool, W. Oomersey; 28 bales wool, C Ramsarup; 38 bales wool, K Esmal; 115 bales wool, B Harbham; 15 bales wool, M Balia, 24 bales wool J Gumanmal.

S S Domala for Hamburg:—55 bales cotton H Nensey.

S S Chestow Castle for Genoa:—112 tins old iron, J N Karim; 1000 cwt linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.; 55 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co.; 4300 cwt rape seed, Ralli Bros.; 1000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co. 4300 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Chestow Castle for Dunkirk:—55 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Izabran for Trieste:—55 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co. 165 bales cotton waste, K Visram and Co.

S S Izabran for Venice:—220 bales cotton F. P. F F Campbell and Co.

S S Sagoland for Hamburg:—687 cwt. ground nut oil cake, L Ebrahimji. 180 cwt. fish oil, L Ebrahimji; 23 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co. 56 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 250 bales hemp, B Meyer and Co.

S S Sagoland for Rotterdam:—1031 cwt myrobollam, B Damji and Co. 25 bales cotton, A Khimji.

S S Sagoland for Antwerp:—500 bales hemp T M Megji. 55 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Sagoland for Ghent:—275 bales cotton F P. F F Campbell and Co. 100 bales cotton B Cursondas.

S S Piave for Barcelona:—15 cases cassing S M H Kadarbux; 50 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 2000 cwt linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Borderer for Hull:—5020 cwt castorseed Rally Bros.; 6000 cwt cotton seed, Rally Bros.

S S Filpo Artelli for Genoa:—34 bales cotton waste, Coutts and Co.

S S Polcevera for New York:—700 cwt cumming shed Amin and Sons; 202 cwt gum karaya S Champsey; 8000 cwt castor seed, L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—400 cwt mustard seed, A Durst.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—210 cwt gum arabic, S Champsey.

S S Clearway for Leith:—2300 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.

S S Clearway for Dunkirk:—200 bales cotton B Cursondas.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—50 drums turpentine, W Heywood and Clark; 250 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co. 300 bales cotton G M Twist, David Sassoon and Co. 1000 bales cotton A Damodar.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—31 cases butter, Parisian Dairy Co.; 116 cwt fennel seed, A S Abdul Kyum.

S S Sicila for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, H Rambhagat.

S S Atlas Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton G Dossa; 500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Osaka:—400 bales cotton Suzuki and Co.; 90 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.; 200 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Nagoya:—750 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Yokochi:—500 bales cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Genoa Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton G Dossa.

## IMPORTS.

April 24.

S S Tamba Maru from Kobe. Agents:—N Y Kaisha.—94 cases silk goods, 20 cases cotton hosiery, 11 cases wooden ware, 10 cases wooden sticks, 62 cases celluloid ware, 35 cases stripped cotton shirtings, 115 cases match boxes, 29 cases porcelain, 20 cases enamelled ware, 676 cask coal pitch, 105 packages refined sulphur.

From Osaka:—500 cases grey cotton sheeting 75 cases grey cotton shirting, 310 bales grey cotton drill, 17 bales grey cotton yarn, 50 cases large cotton yarn, 35 cases large cotton yarn, 20 cases striped drill, 250 cases sulphur matches, 22 cases antimony whistles.

From Moji:—120 cases vegetable wax.

From Shanghai:—197 cases tea, 52 cases spun silk yarn, 105 bales cotton sheeting, 100 bales green tea, 36 cases green tea, 806 pkgs. green tea.

S S Hongkong:—51 packages sugar candy, 100 bags sugar candy 2600 bags jawa sugar 75 cases wet preserved, 30 cases preserve, 50 cases cassia, 520 bundles cassia 205 bales cassia.

From Singapore:—914 bags sago flour, 61 bags tapioca planks, 375 bbags betel nut 360 bundles rattans, 13 cases mace. 100 cases preserved pine apple.

From Pennang:—126 bags pearl tapioca, 101 bags split betel nut, 100 bundles rattans 160 slabbs pine, 50 bags pine.

From Colombo:—500 bags arcanut, 60 bags cotton seed.

S S British Fern from Abadan. Agents, Shaw Wallace and Co.—7838.2 tons liquid fuel in bulk.

S S Pasha from Calcutta. Agents:—Turner Morrison and Co.:—7770 tons coal.

S S Silyon from Calcutta. Agents: W and A Graham and Co.:—6106 tons coal.

# THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 24.

The Western disturbance has given local rain in Kashmir and North-West Frontier Province. There has been further increase of rain in north-east India, rainfall occurring nearly generally in Assam and locally in Bengal and at few stations in Bihar. Few falls also occurred in Burma, Central Provinces east and Bombay Decean.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair three quarters of an inch, Lashio, Sibsagar and Shillong a half, Tezpur one and a half, Silchar three quarters, Cherrapunji one, Chittagong and Bogra a half, Jalpaiguri one, Noakhali three quarters, Srinagar a half, Drosh three quarters, Raipur and Belgaum a half.

Temperature is high in central parts of the country.

Forecast.—Increase in Kashmir and few falls in Punjab.

## GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 23rd April 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr | | 29.772 ins. |
| Temperature of Air .. .. | | 85.8 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer .. | | 79.1 " |
| Dew Point .. .. .. | | 76.2 " |
| Relative humidity of Air .. | | 73.% " |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) .. | | 3.8 " |
| Maximum temperature of Air | | 91.5 " |
| Minimum .. .. .. | | 81.4 " |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | | SSW, S, WNW, NW |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight | | 166 miles |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

| | | HIGH WATER. | | LOW WATER. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Week. | Day of Month | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still. | Day of Month | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still. |
| | Apr. | h. m. | ft. in | Apr. | h. m. | ft. in |
| Th. | 24 | 0 41 | 9 | 24 | 6 52 | 15 |
| | | 12 25 | 19 | | 19 32 | 11 |
| F. | 25 | 3 13 | | 25 | 9 24 | 16 10 |
| | | 16 14 | 25 10 | | 22 56 | 19 8 |
| Sat. | 26 | 9 10 | 27 4 | 26 | 8 26 | 19 |
| | | 12 34 | 29 7 | | 20 24 | 18 |
| S. | 27 | 5 42 | 24 6 | 27 | 0 25 | 19 3 |
| | | 18 44 | 26 5 | | 11 59 | 18 6 |
| M. | 28 | 7 10 | 24 8 | 28 | 1 32 | 19 0 |
| | | 19 53 | 26 6 | | 13 18 | 18 12 |
| Tu. | 29 | 8 24 | 25 3 | 29 | 2 29 | 18 4 |
| | | 20 47 | 26 7 | | 14 25 | 18 11 |
| W. | 30 | 9 20 | 26 0 | 30 | 3 16 | 17 9 |
| | | 21 31 | 26.6 0 | | 15 15 | 18 10 |


GROSSMITH'S

## Shem-el-Nessim PERFUME

Regd

The Scent of Araby.

AN inspiration in perfume, exquisitely suggestive of Oriental luxury.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM FACE POWDER

is adherent and unobtrusive, and delightfully fragrant.

SHEM-EL-NESSIM TOILET CREAM

(vanishing) softens and beautifies the skin.

Cachous, Sachets, Toilet Soap, Bath Crystals, Brilliantine, Shampoo Powders, Powder Leaf Books, Dental Cream, Toilet Water, Hair Lotion.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars. Beware of worthless imitations. Insist on having the original.

Sole Proprietors and Inventors,

J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD., LONDON.

Representatives:

WALTER WHITE, Bombay.

## MELLINS FOOD

MELLIN'S LACTO

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

UNTOUCHED BY HAND!

MELLIN'S FOOD—For the use of Infants *from Birth.* In adapting it for children of different ages make slight variations in mixing.

MELLIN'S LACTO—Prepared from Mellin's Food and fresh cow's milk. This Food is for use where good, fresh milk cannot be obtained. It forms a valuable, palatable food beverage for adults.

Mellin's Food Biscuits—For children after weaning, and for invalids and all requiring a readily digested highly nutritious food.

*Every mother should read the "Care of Infants in India," gladly sent FREE by:*

LAYHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, April 24.

**B. C. RATE—**
Bank's selling T T 1/4 13/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 27/32.
**LONDON—**
Bank's selling T T 1/4 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/4 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/4 15/16.
**PARIS—**
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 420
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 470
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 460.
**JAPAN—**
Bank's selling T T Rs. 127½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 122.
**HONGKONG—**
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170.
**SHANGHAI—**
Bank's selling D D Rs.
**SINGAPORE—**
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167¼
**NEW YORK—**
Bank's selling D D Rs. 327
**CROSS RATES—**
London—New York Dol. 4.38¾.
London—Paris Frcs. 64.70.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 76.20.
London—Rome Liras 97.10.
**TONE OF EXCHANGE—**
Steady Market.

| | London, April. 23. |
|---|---|
| Tele Transfers | .. 1/4 29/32 Firm |
| Bar Gold . 4—13—10 Downarwd tendency | |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. | 33 1/8 Quiet |

| | London, April. 23 |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3 per cent. | .. 54 3/4 |
| Bar Silver Spot .. .. .. | 33 1/8 |
| „ „ 2 months hence | .. 33 1/8 |

Tone.—China sold, Continent bought Quiet.
Interest day to day loans .. .. 2 3/4
Interest 7 days market loans .. 2 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/23

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

| | London, April 23. |
|---|---|
| Stockholm .. .. .. .. | 16.72 |
| Christiania .. .. .. .. | 31.50 |
| Amsterdam .. .. .. | 11 84 |
| Switzerland .. .. .. | 24.89 |
| Belgium .. .. Yesterday's | 76.76 |
| Athens .. .. .. .. | 27.50 |
| | New York, April 22. |
| Demand Bills .. .. .. | 4.39.12 |
| Exchange on London in Paris .. | 64.80 |
| „ Germany .. | 18,500,000,000000 |
| „ Italy .. | 98 17 |

### DISCOUNTS.

| | London, April 23. |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st .. | 3 1/16 |
| „ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 3 5/16 |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st .. | 4 1/4 |
| „ „ „ „ 6 .. .. | 4 3/8 |
| „ 5 per cent Rentes .. .. | 28 |
| BANK BLOCK .. .. .. | £ 250 |

### WAR LOANS ETC

| | London, April 23 |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4% 1960/90 | £ 87 3/4—1/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4% .. | £ 92 5/8 unchanged |
| War Loan 5% 1929/47 .. | 102 11/16+1/8 |
| Consols 2 1/2% .. .. | 56 7/8 un changed |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2 % .. | 46 " |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) .. .. | 65 1/4 |
| Govt. Securities 3 % .. | 55 7/8 |

| | London, April. 23. |
|---|---|
| Conversion Loan .. .. .. | £ 77 11/16 |
| 5 1/2per cent. Indian Loan .. | 101 1/2 |
| 7 per cent Indian .. .. .. | 110 1/2 |

### BULLION

BOMBAY, April 24.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/5/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/5/6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/6/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 79/12.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/3.

LONDON, April 23.
Bar gold ready £4-13-10.
Silver ready d. 33-2.
Silver forward d. 33-2.
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady: Continent bought China sold Small business.

**GOLD.**
Bombay, April 24.
Ready.—25-6
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Chitor 25-5-6 25-5 25-5-6
Vasakh 25-6-6 25-7-3 25-6-6
Teji Mandi
Chitor—
Vasakh 6—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet

**SILVER.**
Bombay, April. 24.
Ready:—79—12—0

| Vaida | Opening | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chitor | 79-11- | 79-12 | | 79-11. |
| Vasakh | 80-2- | 80-5 | | 80-3- |

Teji Mandi:—
Chitor
Vasakh 1—3—0
Tone—Market Quiet

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, April 24.
3½ per cent Paper Rs. 67-9.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 84-12.
5 per cent Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-6.
5 per cen Tax Free Loan due 1933 Rs. 107-11.
5½ per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 108-11.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101-10.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103-2.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1931 Rs- 103-8.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 104-2.
5½ per cent Tax Free bonds due 1925 Rs. 102-14.
5½ per cent Tax Free bonds due 1928 Rs. 104-2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108-6
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77-8.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101-4.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101-4.
6 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, April 24.

After the recent heavy decline Reuter reported to-day 26 to 40 points up in old crops and 36 to 40 points in new crops in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering and Commission Houses buying. Liverpool has been reported 6 to 7 points higher. The market advanced on scattered buying.

After some day's renewed decline in America, prices to-day indicate a moderate rise which goes to prove that the decline there is now practically over and that steadiness is slowly on foot. We do not think that prices are likely to give way to any extent and are still of the opinion that it will prove beneficial to buy on any setback of importance both here and in America.

Owing to the moderate rise in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 568½ i.e. Re. 1½ higher than yesterday's closing rate for F. G. Broach April/May. At the opening Shroffs and jobbers were buyers and the prices advanced to Rs. 570. On general selling the market gave way to Rs. 568 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. The market was totally featureless to-day with little business doing. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 560 and advanced to Rs. 569½ on Commission Houses and Bulls buying and closed steady at Rs. 569.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 562 and improved to Rs. 564 on general buying and closed easier at Rs. 561½. While Oomra July opened at Rs. 562 and going up to Rs. 564 on Commission Houses buying closed at Rs. 562. F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted at Rs. 527 and Rs. 528 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and about 1000 bales are reported to have been sold.

### COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, Apr. 24 6—30 P. M. |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach ..April/May .. | 569 |
| Fully Good Bengal ..May .. | 528 |
| Fully Good Bengal ..July .. | 530 |
| Fine Oomra .. ..May .. | 561 1/2 |
| Fine Oomra .. ..July .. | 562 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS

| Description, | Super-Fine, | Fine | F. Good | Good, |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G Bengal and Sindh Punjab | 565 | 550 | 535 | 520 |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 586 | 576 | 561 | |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 1 | 616 | 606 | 591 | |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 2 | 601 | 591 | 576 | |
| M. G. Broach | 602 | 592 | 582 | 572 |
| M. G. Mathia | 566 | 556 | 541 | |
| M. G. Khandesh | 576 | 566 | 551 | |

### E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

| | Bombay, Apr. 24 |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May .. | 568 |
| „ „ Bengal May .. | 530 |
| „ „ „ July .. | 532 |
| Fine Oomra May .. | 561 |
| „ „ July .. | 562 |
| Good Southerns May/June .. | 583 |

## NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

### MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

April, 24.

New York Market, 23rd April, 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery | Opening Prices. | Last known prices in Liverpool | Closing Prices. | Since previous Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28 79 | May | 29.00+21 | | 29.05+26 | |
| 27.25 | July | | 27.47+22 | 27.65+40 | |
| 24.11 | Oct. | | 24.24+13 | 24.47+36 | |
| 23.53 | Dec. | | | 23.93+40 | |

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 29.40, lowest 28.80, range .60 points. Market advanced on short covering and Commission houses buying. Towards the close market eased on local longs realising.

Liverpool Market, 23rd April, 1924.

| Previous Close. | Delivery | Opening Prices | Prices at 11 a. m. | Closing Prices. | Since Previous close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 95 | May | 16.93—02 | 16.90—05 | 16 99+08 | |
| 16 30 | July | 16.28—02 | 16.24—06 | 16.38+08 | |
| 14.15 | Oct. | | | 14.31+16 | |
| 13.54 | Jan. | 13.58+04 | | 13.71+17 | |
| 3.42 | Mar. | | | 13.59+17 | |
| | Egyptian | | | | |
| 20 95 | May | | | 21 05+10 | |
| 18 65 | Nov. | | | 18.75+10 | |

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Tusday last estimated at 300,000. Light rains in Georgia and Alabama. Cool night. Scattered buying of new crop. Less liquidation old crop.

(2) New York cables: "Think well new crop purchase present level."

(3) Asked New York, if strike New England what difference United States consumption? New York replied: "Pure guess work. Doubt if strike general if at all. Think maximum 60,000 bales monthly."

(4) American cross rate 4.39½. May highest 17.01, lowest 16.82, range .19 points. Scattered buying of new crop months much less liquidation of old crop months. Weekly Government weather report favourable generally except early planted in Texas.

| | Liverpool, April. 23. Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool .. | 5,000 |
| „ „ Sales on Spec & for Exp- | 5000 |
| „ „ Sales of East Indian | Nil |

**EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—**
Mid. Americans Spot Limited demand 17.78
Egyptian F. G. F. Sake's .. 22.40

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New York 11 a.m. | May | 29.05+3 |
| (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) | Oct | 27.56+2 |
| New Orleans 10 a. m. | May | 24.35+1 |
| | July | 29.19 |
| | | 27.23 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

**FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—**

| Months | Liverpool April 23. To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| April .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| May .. .. .. .. .. | 16.86— 9 |
| June .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| July .. .. .. .. .. | 16.22— 8 |
| Aug. .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Sept. .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Oct. .. .. .. .. .. | 14.17+ 2 |
| Nov. .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| December .. .. .. .. | .. |
| January .. .. .. .. | 13.57+ 3 |
| Feb. .. .. .. .. .. | .. |
| Mar. .. .. .. .. | |
| April .. .. .. .. | .. |

### CLOSING PRICE.

| Months. | Liverpool, April 23. To-day's Price |
|---|---|
| April .. .. .. .. | 17.24+ 6 |
| May .. .. .. .. | 16.99+ 4 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 16.78+ 6 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 16.38+ 8 |
| August .. .. .. .. | 15.63+ 8 |
| September .. .. .. | 14.95+17 |
| October .. .. .. .. | 14.31+16 |
| November .. .. .. | 13.98+15 |
| December .. .. .. | 13.85+15 |
| January .. .. .. .. | 13.71+17 |
| February .. .. .. | 13.61+17 |
| March .. .. .. .. | 13.59+17 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 13.54+17 |
| Tone— Steady. | |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES

| Months. | Liverpool, April. 23 To-days price. |
|---|---|
| April .. .. .. | 21.10 unchd. |
| May .. .. .. .. | 21.05+10 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 20.85+10 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 20.70+10 |
| Aug. .. .. .. .. | 20.40+10 |
| Sept. .. .. .. .. | 19.80+10 |
| Oct. .. .. .. .. | 19.05+10 |
| Nov .. .. .. .. | 18.75+10 |
| December .. .. .. | 18.70+10 |
| January .. .. .. | 18.70+10 |
| Feb .. .. .. .. | 18.70+10 |
| Mar .. .. .. .. | 18.70+10 |
| Apl .. .. .. .. | 18.70+10 |

### LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

| | London, April 22. Not received Bales |
|---|---|
| Total in Sight .. .. | 10,159.000 |
| Egyptian Visible Supply .. | 296,000 |
| East Indian „ „ .. | 289.000 |
| American „ „ .. | 2.042.000 |
| Other „ „ .. | 137,000 |
| Total Sales .. .. .. | .. |
| East Indian Sales .. .. | .. |
| Total Speculation .. .. | .. |
| „ „ Export .. .. | .. |
| East Indian Export .. .. | .. |
| „ „ Stock .. .. | .. |
| „ „ Forwarded .. | .. |
| „ „ Actual Export | .. |
| „ „ Imports .. .. | .. |
| „ „ Speculation .. | .. |
| American Afloat .. .. | .. |
| East Indian Afloat .. .. | .. |
| Total Afloat .. .. .. | .. |
| WEEKLY Spinners takings of American Cotton .. .. .. | 180,000 Bales |

### WHEAT.

London, April 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| ROZARIO SANTA FE—64 lbs. A/M Sellers .. | 43/9 |
| BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. A/M Sellers .. .. | 42/6 |
| AUSTRALIAN A/M Sellers | 46/6 |
| KARACHI BARLEY M/J | |
| WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. | |
| C.I.F M/J Sellers Quiet. | 44/9 |
| Tone— Slow | |
| Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo .. | 63 1/2 lbs. |
| Paid for April shipmeet | 43/ |

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, April, 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta April/May Sellers .. .. | 26/6 |
| July Sellers .. .. .. | 24/3 |
| July/Sept, Sellers .. .. | 23/9 |
| Fine White Java C.& F. Bombay July/Sept. Sellers .. .. | 24/1 |
| Fine White Java C.& F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers .. .. | 24/1 |
| Cuban Sugar April sellers .. .. | 23/9 |

### METALS.

London, April 23

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper .. | £ 68 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. .. .. | „ 64 3/8 |
| Copper Braziers .. .. .. | „ 85 |
| Yellow Metal .. .. .. | 8 |
| Hard Spelter .. .. .. | 29 3/4 |
| Corrugated Sheets .. .. .. | £ 17 3/4 |

### BRASS

Bombay, April 24

| | | Per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass, English .. | | 3/4 | 65 | 8 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | | 1 | 65 | 8 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | | 1 1/4 | 65 | 8 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | | 1 1/2 | 65 | 8 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | | 1 3/4 | 65 | 8 | 0 |
| Do .. .. | | 2 | 65 | 8 | 0 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, April 24

| | per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, English | 3/4 | 71 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper | 1/ | 71 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 71 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper, American | 1 1/2 | 71 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 | 71 | 8 | 0 |
| Copper | 2/ | 71 | 8 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteka Joint | | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 41 | 8 | 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 79 | 8 | 0 |
| Lead, Country | | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| German Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1 | | 63 | 0 | 0 |
| „ „ „ | 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2 | 64 | 8 | 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 71 | 8 | 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4 | | 73 | 0 | 0 |

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS. DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, April. 24

| | per lb. | Rs. | a. | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. ..No. | 14 1/2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Do. .. ..No. | 20 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Currimbhai .. ..No. | 12 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| Elphinstone .. ..No. | 12 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 6 |
| David .. .. ..No. | 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 9 |
| Shapurji .. ..No. | 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Trikamdas .. ..No. | 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Sattara .. ..No. | 10 1/4 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Shapurji .. ..No. | 6 1/2 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Light house .. ..No. | 6 1/2 | 0 | 12 | 9 |
| Japan .. .. ..No. | 40-1 | 1 | 13 | 6 |
| Do. .. .. ..No. | 42-2 | 1 | 15 | 9 |
| Do. .. .. ..No. | 20 | 1 | 2 | 6 |
| Do. .. .. ..No. | 32 | 1 | 9 | 6 |

### LINSEED.

London, April. 23.

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Donequiet at thedecline | £ 19 1/8 |
| RAW LINSEED Oil Nakedspot net April/Value .. | £ 36 3— |
| May/Aug Paid .. | £ 33/3— |

London, April 23.

Linseed LaPlata Argentine closed at £17 7/16 paid for a/m Quiet Trade, Cottonseed, Bombay closed dull at £9 7/8 sellers for a/m shipment. Castorseed Bombay £24 78 a/m.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta at £19½ for April/May Shipment to Hull. In Linseed LaPlata Argentine at £17½ for April/May to Hull. In Toria Rapeseed at £17. 11.3 for March/April to Rotherdam. In Rice, Burma cleaned No. 2, at 15/6 per cwt. for May/June.

Tone of Linseed, Linseed oil and Cottonseed and Wheat is quiet. Rice is firm.

### RUBBER

London. April 23.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May/June 11 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe April 12 7/8
Tone—Firmer on General buying

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(THROUGH MESSRS. HUSEIN ABDUL REHMAN & CO.)

Bombay, April 24, 5 p.m.

The market to-day opened with a renewed sharp decline of a pence or two in near positions, all other positions remaining unchanged. In the course of the day., influenced by Cuba, the local market has presented a slight improvement in forward prices. The initial levels have seen a rise of a pence in Old Crop and of 2d. per Cwt. in New Crop prices. Java market is telegraphed to be firm.

Purchase demand continues on a moderate scale, as shown by to-day's offtake for local consumptions which amounts to 3300 bags.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar Ready Rs. 24/14 per cwt.

Fine White Transhipment Ex. Bond Rs. 19/12 per cwt.

Fine White Transhipment S.S. Kohinoor Rs. 19/8 per cwt.

Fine White Shipment March Sh. 27/- per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment April Sh. 26/6 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment July/Sept. Sh. 23/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Fine White Shipment July/Sept. hS. 23/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Continental B.R.B. Beet Sugar, Ready Rs. 24/14 per cwt.

Under the circumstances we think that the local market will see a rise in Near Crop prices in near future.

### CASH BALANCES WITH GOVT. OF INDIA

The following is the Cash Balances of the Government of India on (in thousands of rupees).

| | 31st Dec. 1923. | 31st. Jan. 1924. |
|---|---|---|
| In District Treasuries | 3,11,95 | 3,21,23 |
| With the Imperial Bank of India | 8,52,09 | 16,99,24 |
| Total | 11,64.04 | 20 20,47 |
| | 29th Jan. 1924. | 31st Mar. 1924. |
| In District Treasuries | 3,13,13 | 4,01,85 |
| With the Imperial Bank of India | 22,63,24 | 26,93,62 |
| Total | 25,76,37 | 30,95,47 |

## SHARE BAZAR.

BOMBAY, APRIL 24.

| | 12 to 1 O/C. | 1 to 2 O/C. | 2 to 3 O/C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance .. .. | 402-8 | 402-8 | |
| Bombay Cotton .. .. .. | 525 | 525 | |
| Bombay Dyeing .. .. .. | 690 92-8-91 4 | 97-8-693-8 | |
| Century .. .. .. .. | 356 4-58-12 | 58-12-360 | |
| Nagpur .. .. .. .. | 457-8-69 | 63-12-461-4 | |
| Colaba .. .. .. | 162-8-65 | 162-8 | |
| Crescent Ex-divi. .. .. .. | 222-8-25 | 27-8-230 | |
| Indore ex-divi. .. .. .. | 380-83-12 | 80-332-8 | |
| Kohinoor .. .. .. | 1070 | 1070 | |
| New Great .. .. .. .. | 353-12-52-8 | 63-4-358-12 | |
| Pearl ex-divi. .. .. .. | 507-8-10 | 10 5-16-4 | |
| Phoenix .. .. .. .. | 440 | 445 | |
| Bharucha .. .. .. .. | 340 50 | 40-345 | |
| Simplex .. .. .. .. | 215-55-52-8 | 47-8-250 | |
| Swan ex-divi. .. .. .. | 750 | 750 | |
| Swadesh .. .. .. .. | 483-12-87-8 | 92-8-490 | |
| Pabani .. .. .. .. | 300 | 302-8 | |
| Fazal .. .. .. .. | 317-8-22-8 | 25-526-4 | |
| Mathuradas .. .. .. | 300 | 300 | |
| Tata Mill .. .. .. .. | 245 | 245 | |
| Globe .. .. .. .. | 60 | 60 | |
| Mysore .. .. .. .. | 112-8 | 112-8 | |
| Madhavji .. .. .. .. | 252-8-55 | 52-8-255 | |
| Finlay ex-divi. .. .. .. | 555 | 540 | |
| Gokak .. .. .. .. | 105 | 105 | |
| Edward Sassoon .. .. .. | 202-8 | 202-8 | |
| Myre Sassoon .. .. .. | 145 | 145 | |
| Alcock .. .. .. .. | 190 | 185 | |
| Bombay Burma Old .. .. | 282-8 | 282-8 | |
| Bombay Elec. Tram .. .. | 88-2 | 88-2 | |
| Bombay Steamer Ordy. .. .. | 85 | 86 | |
| Bundi Cement .. .. .. | 8-8 | 8-4 | |
| Central E. Mining .. .. | 23-8 | 23 | |
| Indian Cement .. .. .. | 51-4 | 51-4 | |
| Katni Cement Ordy. .. .. | 71-4 | 71-4 | |
| Shivrajpur .. .. .. .. | 33-4 | 33-4 | |
| Tata Steel Ordy. .. .. .. | 24-8 | 24-8 | |
| Tata Steel Defd. .. .. .. | 85 | 83-12-85 | |

### THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

### QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

Bombay, April 24.

| | Rs. | A. | P |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khadi .. .. .. .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Textile .. .. .. .. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon .. .. .. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Elphinstone .. .. .. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches | | | |
| Standard per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Century per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Hindustan per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Fazalbhai per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Phoenix per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 3 |
| Pearl per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb .. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Pearl per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Long. Cloth × Quality .. .. | | | |
| Rachael per lb .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Fazulbhai per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34/40 | | | |
| Textile(Hand) per lb. .. .. | 1 | 7 | 3 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb .. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Century (Bugle) per lb .. .. | 1 | 6 | 9 |
| Diamond Chhuls .. .. .. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Tata (Darji) .. .. | | | |
| Salita :— | | | |
| Pebaney per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. .. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards :— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. .. .. | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. .. .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Dhooties 10 yards :— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Check Grey Drill :— | | | |
| Standard per piece .. .. | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Phoenix per piece .. .. .. | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece .. .. | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Hindustan per piece .. .. | 7 | 4 | 0 |
| Bleached Check :— | | | |
| Kasturchand per piece .. .. | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Bombay United per piece .. | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| Black Check | | | |
| Textile per piece .. .. | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| E D Rachael .. .. | | | |
| Gabrun No. 5124 :— | | | |
| Pearl .. .. .. .. | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Hindustani .. .. .. .. | 13 | 0 | 0 |

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Apr. 24.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m on April 23, 1924.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 12813 Bales |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 24344 Cwts |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 21432 „ |
| Rapeseed etc .. .. .. | 9443 „ |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. | 1501 „ |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. | 1344 „ |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. | 1024 „ |
| Castorseed .. .. .. | 11214 „ |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 5212 „ |
| Myrabollams .. .. .. | 10617 „ |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. | 2848 „ |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. | Nil |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 2730 „ |
| Juwar .. .. .. .. | 5296 „ |
| Masur .. .. .. .. | 227 „ |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | 283 „ |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 598 „ |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 4267 Tons |

### COMPANY MEETING.

#### THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD

The Fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Union Bank of India was held on Thursday at 3 p.m. at the Bank premises at Apollo Street. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna presided.

The Directors' report showed a net profit of Rs. 4,03,343-9-1 for the year ending 31st March 1924 out of which the Directors proposed a dividend of 4as. per share absorbing Rs. 1,99,500. After setting aside appropriations to Premises Account, bonus to staff and income and sopertax, Rs. 75,343-9-1 was carried forward to the next year's account.

In moving the adoption of the report Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna referred to the general trade depression during the period under review which naturally had its effect on the profits of the Bank. The chief load on the shoulders of the Bank was the big item of Rs. 17,35,227-0-6 being the cost of the Bank premises. The directors made the investment at the height of boom and the property, at the figure at which it stands in the books of the Bank to-day, is not anywhere near the present realisable value. The Directors have already written off 1 lac for depreciation on this item and they will give their first consideration to reducing this and bring it to its market price.

After satisfying the enquiries of a few shareholders, the Chairman moved that the Directors' report and audited Balance sheet for the period ending 31st March 1924 be adopted. It was duly seconded and unanimously passed.

A divident of as. 4 per share was declared.

The retiring Directors Messrs. Birdichand J. Poddar and Lachhmandas H. Daga were re-elected.

Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co. were appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

The meeting was then dissolved.

#### EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

Soon after the above meeting, an extraordinary General Meeting of the Bank was held at the same place and the following resolutions were passed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—The shareholders were requested to confirm the same at another meeting to be held on Friday, the 9th May 1924.

1. "That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after sub-clause 5 of Article 122 of the following sub-clause.

(a) "To appoint a firm or Company as Managing Agents of the Company for such period and on such terms as they may from time to time think fit and at their discretion to terminate such appointment."

2. "That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after clause 122 the following clause.

122A "The Central Bank of India Ltd. shall be the Managing Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms set out in the draft articles of agreement between the Company and the said Central Bank of India."

3. "That the Articles of the Company be altered by the insertion therein immediately after clause 88 of the following sub-clause:—

"The Central Bank of India Ltd. shall be entitled to have three of its directors on the directorate of the Company so long as the said Central Bank of India continues to be the Managing Agents of the Company. Such Directors shall be appointed by a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India and they and their successors in office appointed by the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India, shall be called the "Central Bank Directors." The Central Bank Directors shall be entitled to hold office until requested to retire by the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India and accordingly they shall not be bound to retire by rotation or be subject to clauses 92, 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105 hereof. As and whenever a Central Bank Director vacates office whether upon request as aforesaid or by death or otherwise the Board of Directors of the Central Bank of India may appoint another director in his place. He may at any time by notice in writing to the Company resign his office."

4. "That the appointment of the Central Bank of India Ltd. as the Managing Agents of the Company for the period and upon the terms and conditions set out in the draft Articles of agreement which has been signed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, the Company's Solicitors, for identification, is hereby confirmed and ratified."

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Improvement Trust 12-30 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 1-30 p.m.
Public meeting to give a send off to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, P.C. and Dr. Annie Besant, Excelsior Theatre, Fort, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.).
S.S. "Mantua" with the English Mails from London due to arrive 6 a.m.
2nd LL.B. and Inter Commerce and B. Com Exams. results. University Hall, 2 p.m.
Swarajist leaders' meeting. Speeches on "Situation created by Swarajists, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m. Mr. V. J. Patel to preside.

SATURDAY, April 26.

THE HORNIMAN DAY.

S.S. "Macedonia" with outward English Mails leaves 1 p.m.
2nd meeting of Swarajist leaders. Speeches on "Situation created by Swarajists, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 5-30 p.m., Pandit M. Nehru to preside.

SUNDAY, April 27.

General Public Meeting of East Indian Catholics re. Padroado at 3 p.m. at Calina, Salsette, Suburban District.

## SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 25 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h 14m. Sunset 6h 59m.
April 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 14m. Sunset 6h 59m.
April 27 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 13m., sunset 6h. 59m.
April 28 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 13m. sunset 7h. 0m.
April 29 (Tue) Sunrise 6h 13m; Sunset 7h 0m.
April 30 (Wed) Sunrise 6h 12m; Sunset 7h 0m.
May 1 (Thu.) sunrise 6h. 11m. sunset 7h. 1m.

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan "Macbean" arrived Suez on the evening of the 22nd.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from London of the 11th instant arrived at Port Said at 11 a.m. on the 22nd instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. S.S. "Devenha" which left Bombay on the 9th instant arrived at Marseilles at 9 a.m. on Wednesday the 23rd idem.

## IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

## POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. on Thursday the 24th inst., instead of 10 a.m. as previously intimated.

## DHARAVI SRI GANESH TAMIL SCHOOL.

The Hony. Secretary of the above School writes:—

"The school which was run hither to by a Committee has been taken over by the Municipality of Bombay. This is the first time that the Bombay Municipality attempts to run a Tamil School in its history."

## BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Prof. Dharmanand Kosambi on Saturday the 26th instant, at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road, at 6-15 p.m. The subject for the class will be "Buddhistic and Pauranic culture."

## SITUATION CREATED BY SWARAJISTS.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swarajya Party, a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when prominent Swaraj Party leaders who are in Bombay to attend the meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Swarajya Party, will speak on the "Situation created by the Swarajists". Mr. V. J. Patel will preside. All are cordially invited to attend the meeting.

TO-MORROW'S MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swarajya Party, a public meeting will be held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) when prominent Swaraj Party leaders who are in Bombay to attend the meeting of the Executive Council of the All-India Swarajya Party, will speak on the "Situation created by the Swarajists." Pandit Motilal Nehru the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly, will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

## ENTERTAINMENT AT VILE PARLE.

The Members of the St. George's Club, Vile Parle, staged "Popping the question and Cox and Box" on Easter Monday at 6-30 p.m. which was largely attended. Credit is due to the working members specially to the President, Mr. Joe Vaz and Mr. Val Mandoza for the keen interest taken. Before the farewell song was sung, the Acting General Secretary, Mr. Felix, F. Netto made a brief speech.

## GLORIA CHURCH.

On Sunday next, 27th instant, there will be the Children's First Communion at the Gloria Church, Byculla, and His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will hold on the same day the Confirmation Service at 8 o'clock.

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B.B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (30th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when papers on (1) a note on an Egyptian Deed of Conveyance about 2300 years old, by Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph.D., C.I.E., and (2) Ghost Lore of Southern Bengal, will be read.

## BAHAI CONVENTION.

The Bahai Assembly of Poona will hold the 4th All-India Bahai Convention at The John Small Memorial Institute Hall, Poona City, on 30th April, and 1st and 2nd May 1924, between 5-30 and 7-30 p.m.

## ST. MICHAEL'S MIDDLE SCHOOL.

The Prize Distribution and Entertainment will take place at St. Michael's, Mahim, on Sunday, (27th inst.) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Mr. Dd. Healy, J.P. Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will preside.

## EAST INDIA CATHOLICS' MEETING.

A public General Meeting of the East Indian Catholics of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein, belonging to the diocese of Damaun, will be held at Calina, Salsette, Bombay, Suburban District, at 3 p.m. on Sunday the 27th instant to pass a Resolution requesting His Holiness, the Pope, to sanction the early removal of the Padroado from East Indian Catholics, and to consider any other diocesan matters or matters which may be brought forward. All East Indian Catholics and sympathisers are cordially invited.

## HONOUR FOR PROFESSOR HODIVALA

At a meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society held on the 18th inst., Professor S. H. Hodivala, Principal of the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, was unanimously elected an Honourary Fellow of the Society. Prof. Hodivala was but lately awarded a special medal by the Numismatic Society of India for his remarkable book on Mughal Coins and other original investigations in that difficult and recondite branch of Indian antiquities. This further mark of appreciation by another learned body, whose Constitution limits the number of its Honorary Fellows to thirty and require the distinction to be conferred only on persons who have deserved such recognition by their extraordinary scholarship and services to oriental research, will be pronounced to have been made worthily bestowed by those who know Prof. Hodivala and are competent to appraise the value of his writings.

## BOMBAY COUNCIL ELECTION.

A vacancy having occurred in the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay by reason of the election of Mr. Jamerchoy Abdullahboy Lalji, a member elected to the said Legislative Council by the Bombay City Mahomedan Urban Constituency, having been declared to be void the Bombay Government Gazette announces with a view to fresh election the following dates for the nomination of candidates, the scrutiny of nominations and the voting and the counting of votes:—

Wednesday, 30th April 1924 Nomination of candidates, Thursday, 1st May 1924 Scrutiny of nominations, Tuesday, 27th May 1924, 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. Voting, Thursday, 29th May 1924, 12 noon, at the Head Quarters office of the Returning Officer Counting of votes.

## CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 23rd April 1924 to 6 a.m. of 24th April 1924.

Small-pox attacks 7 deaths 3, Cholera attack nil deaths nil, Plague attacks 5 deaths 2 Influenza attacks nil, deaths nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of stillborn) 117. Total mortality this day last year, 114.

HEALTH RETURNS FOR MARCH.

The following are excerpts from the "Monthly Bulletin of Health" of the City of Bombay, for the month of March 1924:—

Births 1,608, deaths (total) 3,581, deaths from Plague 165, deaths from Small-pox 281, deaths from Cholera 1, deaths from Influenza 13, deaths from Malaria 19, deaths from Enteric Fever 23, deaths from Tuberculosis 127, deaths from Leprosy 8, Diarrhoea and Enteritis 107, deaths from Dysentery 67, deaths from Respiratory Diseases 1,569, deaths of Infants under 1 year 790.

The following Table shows particulars in regard to the women treated in the three Municipal Maternity Homes during the Month:—

| | No. 125, Bellasis Road | No. 89 Parel Road | Inamwada | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Admissions ... | 56 | 27 | 49 | 132 |
| Remaining on the last day of the month ... | 10 | 4 | 14 | 28 |
| Births ... | 55 | 26 | 44 | 125 |
| Deaths (of mothers) ... | nil | nil | nil | nil |
| Cases of Puerperal Septicaemia ... | nil | nil | nil | nil |

The Municipal Nurses made 5,729 visits during the month and attended 111 women during their confinement.

The Death-rate was 37 as compared with 49 the decennial average and 34 for the preceding month.

The deaths from Small-pox, Plague, Tuberculosis Enteric and Respiratory Diseases showed an increase as compare with the figures for the preceding month.

# MILL RIOTS ECHO.

## CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGES.

The last riot of 1921 has left in its trail a precedent in the Bombay City which has been taken advantage of by seven persons who suffered damage to their properties during the last mill riot. On Thursday seven such petitions for compensations were lodged in the court of the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate who has fixed the 1st of May for hearing the arguments in detail. The names of the applicants are as follows:—

(1) Elphinstone Mill Rs. 2,48,617, (2) T.O. C. Plowden Rs. 10,000, (3) Jehangir P. Kavarana Rs. 6,275, (4) Sitaram Deoji Mayeker Rs. 1,350, (5) Sukhaji Daji Rs. 1,000, (6) L. Baker Rs. 816, and (7) Harvey May Rs. 230.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 24.

In the sharemarket to-day jutes opened slightly better and there was more speculative business than the previous day transacted, in Howrah and Clives as advancing rates.

Reliance continued to be asked for but scarcity of scrip accounted for the small number of shares changing hands.

In coals a fair amount of concerns participated in the list of transactions but operations were for the most part limited. In extent Supamdih and Burra Dhemo met with a fair enquiry.

In tea only a solitary transaction was reported in Hantapara. During the early sessions East India remained in demand.

In miscellaneous British India Corporation ordinary was on offer while Midnapore Zemindary was dealt in at the previous quotation. Indian wood products declined in value.

Government securities generally were steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities 3½ per cent. Government Paper 67 S. 5 per cent Bonds 1933 97/13, 6 per cent Bonds 1927 101/15 S.L., do 1930 103/10 S.L., do 1932 104/0.

Banks:—Imperial Bank contv. 352.

Railways:—Sialkot Narowhal Railway 79.

Cottons:—Kesoram 4.

Jutes:—Alliance 452/8, Auckland 182 s.l., Birla 7/8, Budge Budge 402/8, s.l., Clive 35/2 Clive 6 per cent 87/8, Craig 6, Empire 45/8 s.l., Gondalpara 670 s.l., Howrah 41/8, Hukumchand ordy. 9, Kamarhatty 500 s.l., Lansdowne 277/8, Naihati 372 s.l., National 270, Northbrook 47/12 s.l., Nuddea 40, Presidency 7, Reliance 53/12, Standard 356 s.l.

Coals:—Albion 2/2, Bansjorah 25, Barabomi 14/4, Bengal 643/8, Bengal Giridih 13, Bhalgora 8, Borrea ordy. 10/12 o.l.m., Burra Dhemo 4/12 s.l. Burrakur 35, Damagurrian 10/4, Huntodih 6/4, Lakurka 16/4, Marine A 10/8, Nazira 12/8, New Beerbhoom 36/14, New Kendah 9/8 s.c.l., Samla and Kendra 12/4, Sovardih 4/10, Sudamdih 2/11.

Miscellaneous:—Kumardhubi Engineering 3, Marshall and Company, India, Limited, 4 s.l., Britannia Biscuits 7, British India Corporation ordy. 5/4sl, Burma Finance and Mining 2/8, Fairbairn Lawson 1/8, Indian wood products 7/4, Mathurapore Zemindary annas 13, Midnapore Zemindary 166 Care and Company 53, Samastipore Sugar 12/8 sl.

Tea Companies:—East India 15/8 sl., Hastapara 420, Namburandi 12, Tengpani 14/8.

Debentures:—6 per cent Empire Jute debentures 97.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer is one shilling four and twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand is one shilling five and fifteen sixteenth pence.

## CHAUFFEUR CONVICTED OF SEDITION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 23.

The District Magistrate, Rangoon, to-day sentenced a Punjabi chauffeur named Arjun Singh to eighteen months' simple imprisonment on a charge of sedition. The accused was reported to have described the Viceroy as a tyrant for increasing Salt Tax. There was a second charge against the accused of creating ill-feeling between Europeans and Indians but the Magistrate passed no order on this count.

# BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

## CHARGED WITH THEFT.

Sub-Inspector Karnick, placed before Mr. H. P. Dastur, Shivshankar Poorag charging him with theft.

The facts are that Malik Gulam Hussein, a new arrival in Bombay, had received Rs. 280 from the National Bank, and was returning home along Fort Street when the accused pushed him and removed the bundle of notes from his shirt pocket. On an alarm being raised the accused was arrested with the money on his person. To enable the police to trace the accused's previous character the case has been postponed to the 28th instant.

## HIS TENTH CONVICTION.

Before Mr. H. P. Dastoor at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Savant charged one Abdul Gani with the theft of an umbrella valued at Rs. 3.

The facts of the case are that at about 5 p.m. Wallidad Nawadad was sleeping in a Musjid at Karelwadi with his umbrella near him. The accused was seen by one Mohamed Hussain taking away the umbrella, and arrested him. The complainant identified the umbrella as his, and the accused on pleading guilty was sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years, in view of his nine previous convictions.

## CONVICTED OF RASH DRIVING.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Thanawala Police Prosecutor charged Mr. Gino Vanni an Italian for driving his Motor car in a rash manner.

The case for the prosecution was that on the 20th instant at about 12-30 p.m. Victoria Driver No. 1857 was coming out of Princess Street on Queen's Road and was going towards Chowpatty. Hardly had he gone 15 or 20 paces when a Motor car driven by the accused came from behind and in trying to overtake the Victoria the left front mudguard of the car struck against the right rear wheel of the Victoria and pushed it about a distance of 8 or 10 paces, with the result that the gharry was upturned near a gutter and the occupant of the gharry, S. C. Hirjee, as well as the driver were thrown over and received minor injuries, as also some damage was caused to the Victoria.

Mr. J. C. Tarapore, pleader, appeared for the accused. The defence was that the accident did not happen at the spot alleged by the prosecution but had happened near a lamp-post on Queen's Road in front of Princess Street and that he was trying to pass the Victoria between the lamp-post and the Victoria.

His Worship disbelieved the defence and convicted Gino Vanni, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 60.

The accused was then charged for driving a Motor car without a license and fined Rs. 15.

## CONVICTED OF THEFT.

Abdul Masjid Abdul Hasan was charged before Mr. H. P. Dastur at the Esplanade Police Court for theft.

Sub-Inspector Karnick conducted the prosecution. The facts of the case are that the accused on the 14th instant, at about 3.30 p.m., went to the shop of Chunilal Bhagwan, a Marwari Shroff having his shop at 35 Frere Road and asked him to produce the articles which he had pledged some time ago. The complainant told the accused that he did not know him neither had he any articles of his pledged with him. Thereupon, the accused pulled out a penknife from his pocket and aimed it at his chest and asked the Marwari to open his boxes. The complainant being alone in the shop and frightened remained quiet. The accused finally removed some clothes etc. valued at Rs. 35 and decamped.

Nandas Sawana, another Marwadi Shroff, having his shop at 71 Mint Road, was the next complainant. His case was that the accused at 4-30 p.m. on the same day came to his shop and pledged a gold embroidered cap for Rs. 15 out of which amount he redeemed one of his articles pledged sometime ago, and picked up a silk handkerchief and walked away with it without paying for it.

Kapurchand Geemulji, another victim, deposed that at about 6 p.m. on the 14th instant the accused came to his shop, situated at Mint Road, and asked as to where his master was. On getting the reply that the master was not in his shop, the accused pulled out a penknife from his pocket and threatened to to kill the complainant if he did not open the boxes. The accused gave the complainant two slaps and opened the boxes and removed cash, ornaments etc. valued at Rs. 59 and decamped.

The accused was, however arrested by P.C. 1948-A at the Bazar Gate Victoria Stand when he (accused) was quarrelling with a Victoria Driver. On being taken to the police station the accused was identified by the three complainants as the person against whom they had gone to lodge their complaints.

The accused in his defence denied all the charges and said that he was too drunk and did not know how he came in possession of the articles. He was on the evidence convicted to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment, on each of the three charges.

# CORONER'S COURTS.

## FATAL FALL.

On Monday at 4 p.m. V. N. Joshi, a Hindu (35) was attacked with fever and was taken to the firm of Dattatraya Sawant, a sand contractor, on the first floor of Wagh Building on Lamington Road. As he grew delirious a doctor was sent for. A short while after he was found lying in a lane groaning and unconscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died a few hours after admission.

At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death from pneumonia and fracture of the skull due to a fall from the first storey of a house whilst delirious.

## DEATH FROM POISONING.

On the 4th of April at about 8 p.m. Fardunji Edulji Amroliwala, (45) residing in a chawl at Grant Road, went, to his sister's house and complained that he was not feeling well. He went to bed but was subsequently found groaning and was not able to speak. He died before any medical assistance could be rendered. His body was removed to the morgue where post mortem examination was made by the Police Surgeon. Report of the Chemical Analyser showed that death was due to oxalic acid poisoning.

At the Coroner's inquest on Wednesday the evidence showed that the deceased was an engine driver on the G.I.P. Railway some time ago. He had no employment for about a year. As he could not pay the rent of his room for a year, he was sued for the rent. At the Coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by oxalic acid apparently self-administered.

## THE ANAVIL SAMAJ.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the Anavil Samaj will be held on Sunday, April 27th at 3 p.m. in the Kushade Hall of the Social Service League, Poibawdi, Parel when all members are cordially invited to attend.

Essentially a communal institution started with the laudable object of promoting education among the rising generation of the Anavil Community, the Anavil Samaj in the course of the last twenty-four years has contributed a substantial share to the uplift and advance of one of Gujarat's foremost communities. The annual report of the Samaj of the year 1923-24 is a record of useful social activities shouldered by the institution, Besides doing important educational and propaganda work among women, the Samaj distributed scholarships to the tune of Rs. 3600 giving preference to the students going in for industrial and technical education. The slender resources of the Samaj have, however, precluded it from extending its benevolent activities.

# CLASS AREAS BILL

## FULL TEXT OF CLAUSES

The following is the full text of the clauses of the Bill:—

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate and the House of Assembly of the Union of South Africa, as follows:—

1. Whenever an urban local authority shall intimate to the Minister—

(a) that any area within its limits is wholly or for the greater part occupied for residential or trading purposes or both such purposes by a particular class of persons, or that an area within those limits is available for the exclusive occupation for residential or trading purposes or both such purposes by a particular class of persons; and

(b) that it is desirable that the provisions of this Act should be applied in respect of such area,

it shall be lawful for the Minister to appoint a commission consisting of not more than three persons (hereinafter called the Commission) to investigate and report upon the desirability of applying to such area and to the urban area within which it is situated the provisions of this Act.

2. (1) It shall be the duty of the Commission to enquire and report upon the following matters:—

(a) The extent and nature of the area which was the subject of intimation under section one of this Act;;

(b) the number, dimensions, situation and nature of sites occupied or available therein for residential or trading purposes or both such purposes as the case may be;

(c) whether there would be afforded by the area proper and adequate facilities for residences or trading sites or both as the case may be for the particular class of persons concerned;

(d) whether due and proper provision exists or is assured for water, lighting, sanitary, and other necessary services within the area;

(e) whether it is desirable that the provisions of this Act should be applied in respect of the area; and

(f) any other matter which the Minister or the Commission may deem necessary or desirable.

(2) The Commission shall have all such powers, jurisdiction and privileges as were conferred upon the commission referred to in Ordinance No. 30 of 1902 of the Transvaal, and all and several the provisions of that Ordinance shall mutatis mutandis apply in respect of the Commission and its proceedings.

3. (1) At any time within six months after the receipt of the report of the Commission, the Governor-General may by proclamation in the "Gazette" to declare that, on and after a date to be mentioned in the proclamation, the area defined therein shall be class residential area or class trading area or a class residential and trading area within the urban area.

(2) More than one area within the urban area may, by any such proclamation, be defined as class residential areas, or as class trading areas, or as class residential and trading areas as the case may be.

(3) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the Precious and Base Minerals Act of the Transvaal (Act No. 35 of 1908) or any amendment thereof, or in any other law, any class trading area may be established under this Act on land within an urban area which, in terms of the said Act No. 35 of 1908 or any amendment thereof, is proclaimed land or land held under mining title.

4. From and after the date mentioned in any proclamation issued under this Act establishing a class desidential area, or a class residential and trading area, it shall not be lawful, save as provided in section ten of this Act—

(a) for any person other than a person of the class concerned to acquire immovable property or a lease or renewal of lease of immovable property within any such area; or

(b) for any person of the class concerned to acquire immovable property or a lease or renewal of lease of immovable property anywhere within the urban area save within the limits of the class residential area or of the class residential and trading area, as the case may be;

Provided that nothing in this Act contained shall apply to the renewal of a lease of immovable property where a right to such renewal is held under a lease existing at the date aforesaid.

5. (1) From and after the date mentioned in any proclamation issued under this Act establishing a class trading area or a class residential and trading area within any urban area, it shall not be lawful for any licensing court, board or authority, or for any person authorised to grant or issue licences or permits to carry on any trade or business within the urban area—

(a) to grant or issue to any persons other than a person of the class concerned any licence, permit or other authority to carry on any trade or business within the class trading area or class residential and trading area as the case may be; or

(b) to grant or issue to any person of the class concerned any licence or permit to carry on any trade or business within the urban area elsewhere than in the class trading area or class residential and trading area as the case may be.

Provided, however, that if the Governor-General is satisfied that it is in the general interest of the public that it should be permitted to persons of the class concerned or any restricted number of such persons to carry any any particular trade or business within the urban area elsewhere than in the class trading area or class residential and trading area, as the case may be, he may, by proclamation in the "Gazette" for such period as he may therein fix, exempt persons of the class concerned or restrict the number of such persons from the operation of paragraph (b) of this sub-section in respect of that particular trade or business.

(2) Nothing in this section contained shall be deemed to prohibit the grant to any person holding, at the date mentioned in any proclamation issued under this Act, any licence, permit or other authority to carry on any trade or business, or a renewal of such licence, permit or other authority.

6. (1) Whenever, in the opinion of the urban local authority concerned, any area established under the Act as a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area, proves inadequate for, or unsuitable to, the requirements of the population of that class in the urban area, and the urban local authority deems it desirable to extend any such area or to create a new class residential area or class trading area or Asiatic residential and trading area, the urban local authority may communicate its opinion to the Minister, who thereupon may take all such steps as he may take upon receipt of an intimation under section one of this Act.

(2) All and several the powers exercisable under this Act in respect of the establishment of a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area shall be exercisable in respect of the establishment of a new area or the extension of any existing area of like character.

7. (1) If at any time the Governor-General is satisfied that a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area established under this Act is inadequate for or unsuitable to, the requirements of the population of that class in the urban area concerned, and that, by reason of the delay which would necessarily take place in removing the causes of the inadequacy or unsuitability, serious prejudice would be suffered by that population unless the provisions of this Act in respect of such inadequate or unsuitable area be suspended, he may, by proclamation in the "Gazette" to declare that, from and after a date to be therein mentioned, the provisions of this Act shall be suspended in respect of the class residential area or class trading area or class residential and trading area concerned.

(2) From and after such date the provisions of this Act shall in all respects cease to apply to the area deemed to be inadequate or unsuitable, and, in respect of such inadequate or unsuitable area, to the other parts of the urban area within which it is situated.

(3) The Governor-General may, whenever he may deem fit, reproclaim as a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area, as the case may be, any area which has been the subject of a suspending proclamation under subsection (1) of this section, or to proclaim as a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area under this Act any area which wholly or partly includes any area which has been the subject of a suspending proclamation under subsection (1) of this section.

8. Any class residential area, or class trading area, or class residential and trading area established under this Act for any Asiatic race shall, for the purposes of section two (b) of Law No. 3 of 1885 of the Transvaal, be deemed to be an area within which, in terms of that law, fixed property may be owned by Asiatics.

9. (1) For every class residential area, or class trading area, or class residential and trading area established under this Act, there shall be an advisory board consisting of not less than three persons of the class concerned resident within the urban area, in addition to a chairman who in the case of a non-European class area, may be a European. The mode of election or selection of members of any such board, the period and conditions of office of members, and the procedure of the board shall be defined by regulations made by the urban local authority and approved by the Minister.

(2) It shall be the function of an advisory board established under this section to advise the urban local authority in respect of any matter referred to it by such authority for advice, and no by-laws or regulations particularly affecting the interests of the class or persons concerned shall be made or withdrawn by an urban local authority unless the advice of such advisory board shall first have been obtained in respect of the making or withdrawal as the case may be, of such by-law or regulation.

10. (1) Subject to the provisions of subsection (3) of section three and of section eight of this, nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed—

(a) to affect the operation of Law No. 3 of 1885 of the Transvaal, or any amendment thereof, of section two of Act No. 18, of 1913, of Act No. 37 of 1919, of Chapter No. CXIII. of the Orange Free State Law Book, or any amendment thereof; or of any other law prohibiting, restricting, regulating, or in any way affecting, the ownership or occupation of immovable property or trading by Asiatics or by coloured persons;

(b) to prohibit the acquisition by the Government or any urban local authority for educational, municipal or any other public purpose of the ownership or occupation of any immovable property; or

(c) to prohibit the acquisition at any time of land or interests in land or the lease or occupation of immovable property by devolution or succession on death, whether under a will or on intestacy; or

(d) to prohibit any executor of a deceased estate or any trustee in insolvency from holding any immovable property or trading under any licence where power to do any such thing is conferred upon him by any law; or

(e) to invalidate or affect in any manner whatever any agreement or other transaction for the sale or purchase of land lawfully entered into prior to the date mentioned in any proclamation under this Act establishing a class residential area or a class trading area or a class residential and trading area.

(2) Nothing in this Act contained shall be deemed to affect any officer of the consular service or any person to whom the Governor-General may grant letters of exemption from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act.

11. In this Act, unless inconsistent with the context—

"class of persons" includes any European persons or any other persons having, in the opinion of the Minister, common racial characteristics, but does not include any natives as that term is defined in section twenty-nine of the Natives (Urban Areas) Act, 1923 (Act No. 21 of 1923).

"Minister" means the Minister of the Interior or any other Minister to whom the Governor-General assign the administration of this Act.

"urban area" means an area under the jurisdiction of an urban local authority.

"urban local authority" means any municipal council, borough council, town council or village council, or any board, village management board local board or health board.

12. This Act may be cited as the Class Areas Act, 1924.

# BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, April 24.

Mr. Balkrishna Vishvanath Dev to act as City Magistrate, Bandra.

Mr. S. A. Gupte on reversion to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Satara.

Mr. G. V. Jadhav on return from leave to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sinnar.

Mr. R. B. Khangaonkar, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach, on revision, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon.

Mr. V. S. Nerurkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malwan.

Mr. C. D. Pandya, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Malwan, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon.

Mr. P. C. Divanji, Joint Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, to be Joint Subordinate Judge, Nadiad.

Mr. Maganlal H. Mehta, Probationary Joint Subordinate Judge, Nadiad, to be Subordinate Judge, Dholka, on probation.

Mr. Manekji Ratanji Davar, Junior Assistant, Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, to act as Senior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Mr. Eamprasad Bapalal Divanji to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

Syed Muniruddin Sirajuddin Maulvi to act as Superintendent of Land Records, N. D.

Messrs. C. G. Abichandani and Abdul Rahim as Probationary Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests.

Mr. K. R. Kulkarni to be third Special Auditor for Co-operative Societies, Dharwar.

Mr. A. C. Desai, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Khandesh Division, Nasik, to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Division.

Mr. R. W. Patwardhan to be Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Khandesh Division, Nasik, on probation for six months.

Mr. S. R. Tawde, Probationary Lecturer in Method and History, Secondary Training College, Bombay, to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Ratnagiri, on probation.

Mr. S. H. Thakar as an Inspector of Boilers.

Captain W. C. Spackman, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. (Lond.) D.T.M. (Lond.), I.M.S., to act as Civil Surgeon, Nasik.

Mr. Sitaram Ganesh Paranjpe, B.A., Senior Superintendent, to act as Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

# LECTURE BY MR. SATYAMURTI.

The lecture by Mr. Satyamurti, M.L.C. of Madras on "Swarajists and the Council" which was to be delivered on Thursday at 9 p.m. at the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya Square, was postponed and a notice to this effect was posted at the entrance under the signature of the Secretary National Union. A large number of people who had come to hear the lecture went back much disappointed.

# GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The seventh session of the Gujarat Political Conference will be held at Borsad on 18th, 14th, and 15th May under the presidentship of Mr. D. B. Kalelnar.

# AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

## R F A IN FINAL.

## WHO RECORDS THE TIME?

R. F. A. ..... 1 GOAL.
(Allan)
HORNETS NIL.

The meeting between the Bombay Brigade R. F. A. and the Hornets in the penultimate round of the tournament provided a class of hockey which was far inferior to that mighty struggle between the Ajmere and the Jogalis yesterday's game hardly looked like a semi-final match and the R. F. A. who were hot favourites won by the narrowest margin after a keen contest. Cowper was obliged to stay out of the R. F. A. team on account of a bad hand and Hale with a cracked knee stood between the stick. The selection of H. Banks as right back was not at all wise and his elder brother might have proved more useful in the second line of defence. The Hornets once more excluded Finnegan giving preference to young Rodrick who has not played much this season. The inclusion of Jewel in their last game severely affected their attack which received no help from Rodricks. Gabriel at right back warded off several dangerous attacks and McKenzie was prominent in the half line. Hyde, Fairman and Downes were the only forwards who showed some understanding. Rodricks on the left wing could never trust himself with the ball and centred, no matter who got the ball and Littlewood only joke was to lift the running ball by slanting his stick. The R. F. A. have been doing exceedingly well since they change Abbott to the wing as Allan is more useful at inside left. C. Kelly deserves special mention for his untiring energy and excellent defensive tactics.

TEAMS.

R. F. A.:—Hale; H. Banks and C. Kelly; Rogers, V. Kelly and J. Banks; H. Kelly, Ford, Lynn, Allan and Abbott.

HORNETS:—Ernst; Babriel and O'Brien; P. Rodricks, Mulson and McKenzie; Downes, Littlewood, Fairman, Hyde and Rodricks.

Referee: Messrs. Kapadia and C. D'Souza.

The R. F. A. defending the Gymkhana end, started the attack and were in the Hornets area for several minutes. Abbott was overfed at the beginning and made several runs down the left wing but failed to keep the ball in or send a square centre. Gabriel and P. Rodricks were responsible for several clearances which enabled Littlewood and Fairman to get possession. C. Kelly was hard beat, and ably assisted the halves also looking after young Banks who could not be relied upon. Littlewood was through once and should have scored but while he took his time, Kelly snatched the ball away conceding a corner. The clearance saw Lynn and Ford invading. Abbott receiving had a hard shot which hit the cross bar but the referee chose to penalise the Hornets back for sticks inside the circle. A decision which has been a particular failing of Mr. Kapadia recently. It is a pity to pull up an attacker in possession when a defender commits a breach—a rule which not unknown by him yet there were instances eyesterday when an attacker lost advantage. Ten minutes before time Lynn missed a chance, Hyde and Fairman ran down but the former's feeble shot brought corner with no further result. Abbott was away with the ball but Rodricks caught him a nasty hit on the knee for which reference decided in favour of Rodricks.

An evenly contested initial period was followed by a keen struggle for possession and gade forwards opened the attack and had better of exchanges but only for a while. The Hornets threatened the Brigade area and Fairman was about to aim at the ball in the air when Kelly caught the ball and threw it out. A penalty corner was awarded when a penalty bully was expected. The R. F. A. cleared the corner and hitting about was the order for the next few minutes when the ball travelled up and down. Hyde and Littlewood made a combined effort and the latter had only to push the ball into an empty goal, Hale having rushed out. The supporters of the Hornets were waiting to yell but heaved a sigh in the next moment when the shot was missed. The R. F. A. defence was not taking any more chances and H. Banks was aided by Rogers and C. Kelly. The Brigade right extreme worked his way up and centred to Ford. The latter's pass was intercepted but Gabriel missing Allan scored the only goal just a minute before full time. The Hornets now made desperate attempts and transferred play to the Brigade twenty-five when full time was expected. There was no indication of time, however from the referee with the stop watch and the Hornets gradually pushed their way up. Kelly in taking a free hit was pulled up for sticks and the following short corner which was the last chance of the Hornets proved abortive.

It would be interesting to know who records the time except the referee with the stop watch or whether the referee in charge of the watch ever has the timing verified by a member of the managing committee. It was curiously noticed by the majority of spectators yesterday that play in the second period was extended over the usual time by about two minutes. The incidents of the match between the Poona Rangers and Islam Gymkhana in last year's semi-final are not yet forgotten and the committee would do well to either keep a stop watch themselves or verify the time.

TO-DAY AT 5-30.

B. Y. M. (Lucknow) vs. Ajmere.

We understand there will be a change in referees for the replay, but we hope in the right direction.

CAN ANY ONE TELL US?

Why Mr. James has refrained from refereeing?

Who has drawn "Ajmere" in a club sweepstake?

# RUGBY

LONDON, April 24.

In the Rugby match Blackheath beat the American Olympic team by 13 points to 9 at Teddington.—Reuter.

# WORLD FLIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 24.

Squadron-Leader-Maclaren has spent the greater part of the day in reading his mail and supervising the overhauling of his machine which is stabled at the Air Force aerodrome in Drigh road. The Royal Air Force are rendering every assistance possible to the airmen during their brief sojourn in Karachi and a number of men have been busy throughout the day cleaning the machine and repainting certain parts in preparation for the next stage of the journey across India. Large crowds of spectators have congregated near the entrance to the aerodome and numerous visitors have called on the aviators. The airmen expect to depart from Karachi for Nasirabad at daybreak to-morrow (Friday).

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## NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the work of erecting a Building at Esplanade Road, Fort, for Byramji Jeejeebhoy Esquire, J.P. will be received on TUESDAY, the 29th April, 1924, in the Office of the undersigned.

Form of Tender, can be had from and Plans, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works may be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

TARAPORVALA & BHAROOCHA,
M.S.A., (London),
Architects, Engineers & Surveyors.

7-10, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay, 17th April, 1924. 19469

The Bombay Chronicle.

*FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1924.*

## INDIAN AND THE EMPIRE.

The opening of the Empire Exhibition has afforded an opportunity to the Imperialists of Britain to advertise the strength and magnificence of the Empire on which the sun never sets. The Exhibition was opened by His Majesty the King-Emperor who, in the course of his speech, described it as "representing to the world a graphic illustration of that spirit of free and tolerant co-operation which inspired the peoples of different races, creeds, institutions and ways of thought to unite in a single Commonwealth and to contribute their varying national gifts to one great end." Echoing as they do the excellent sentiments expressed in His Majesty's speech, the people of India, with the bitter experience of the Kenya betrayal, the South African intransigeance and the denial of their inalienable right to self-determination, cannot help feeling that the Empire is not to them what it is to the peoples of Britain and other self-governing Dominions. With her national wrongs remaining unredressed, India, with a united voice, has boycotted the Exhibition, though the Government, irresponsive and irresponsible to public opinion as they are, have participated in it. For the rest of the Empire, the Exhibition may prove, as it has been designed and intended to prove, an excellent stunt in advertising which would lead to the fostering of habits of closer co-operation in trade and economic development. In this respect such exhibitions have doubtless their own value, if only in developing consciousness about the resources and possibilities of the various component parts of the Empire. But in order that this consciousness should materialise itself into concrete benefits to the several parts of the Empire, it is essential not only that there should be active and concerted action but also that there should be no strong divergence of sentiment or interests to frustrate it. The efforts of the British and Colonia statesmen of Imperialistic tendencies have now been going on for well-nigh forty years for a closer co-ordination of the Empire in matters economic—without success. And this fact alone ought to suffice to rivet the belief that there is something inherently opposed in the conglomeration of nations and interests known as the British Empire which prevents its closer co-ordination and exploitation. And if that is so, the expenditure of money and energy on such adventures as the present Exhibition are an unmitigated waste, permissible perhaps for a rich community like the British, but entirely impossible for a poor country like India.

## PROTECTION FOR INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

We published the other day a special cable from London which said that the Labour Party was being worked up against the proposed tariff protection to Indian steel industry under the pretext of free trade and that India could not forget that the free trade principles of the Liberal Party did not prevent them in 1894 from imposing Indian cotton excise duties. In these columns we have pointed out over and over again that the foundations of Indian economic thought, which were laid by Dadabhai, Dutt and Gokhale were based on the dictum that there was an annual drain from India—which has increased greatly since those days—in respect of the profits on materials purchased from abroad and in respect of services supposed to be rendered by non-Indians, and that it was desirable in the national interests to reduce this drain, and one of the sovereign methods of doing so was to secure the production at home of all the materials that were needed. They further laid down that if in securing this production at home a sacrifice had to be made, it should be made by the nation. The encouragement of indigenous effort has thus been an article of faith with the intelligentsia of this country and has figured prominently in discussions during the last forty years on the Congress platform and elsewhere. Having failed in securing its adoption as a principle of State policy, the people sought to translate it as a voluntary and self-imposed task by the adoption and encouragement of the Swadeshi movement. That spirit has reappeared in many forms since and vigorously survives to-day in the Khadi movement. So far as the policy of the Government is concerned, not one but dozens of efforts were made by earnest men seeking to vindicate the rights of Indians to secure the nation's maximum material development through industrial activity.

It is not for us to dwell at this stage on the various difficulties which have been raised from time to time against the adoption of protection by vested interests selfishly seeking to enthral not only the physical resources of the country but also the mind of the people. The recommendations of the Industries Commission were shelved and would have been lost in oblivion, had not Indian opinion constantly condemned the Government on their failure to respond to legitimate demands of Indian industry. The working of the Tariff Board is sufficiently recent for our readers not to have forgotten the defects of its reference, personnel, or of its method of procedure, its dilatoriness and the meticulous care with which it examined numerous issues, which had little or no bearing on the final decision as to adequate tariff protection. Nor need we remind our readers of the persistent opposition of Anglo-Indian interests through the outpourings of individuals like Mr. Pilcher of Calcutta, or of associations both by themselves and at their full dress meeting in Bombay in December last. The mystery as to the causes inducing the Government to postpone the formulation of their final proposals till early in June was cleared up by a cable that read:

> "In connection with the representations submitted by British trade organizations to the Secretary of State for India against the proposal of the Indian Tariff Board to increase the duty on steel imported into India, the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" states that Mr. W. Mansfield, of Messrs. John Batt and Co., is on his way to India to place the position of British steel manufacturers personally before the Tariff Board. He carries with him a memorandum of the steel trade's objections to the proposed increase of duties."

We never heard of a public inquiry committee in any country desiring to hear the evidence of foreign manufacturers, who might be affected by its recommendations. We need not say anything about the propriety of a Government, which professes to be run in the interests of the people of this country, postponing important decisions on matters of public policy at the instance of foreign interests.

If wire-pulling from Manchester and Birmingham can be still as effective as in the past, if the methods of secret diplomacy working through influences and pressure from the Federation of British Industries and the City of London are put forward to foil *bona fide* efforts of Indians to secure timely action to save from ruin industries started by their initiative in this country, what is wanted is increasing vigilance on the part of Indians of every political shade. There is no doubt but that the routing of protectionist proposals and the disorganization of the steel industry in India would send a thrill of triumph in all those circles which are seeking to keep India down politically and economically. The inadequacy of the efforts made by the Tatas to provide for the gradual but certain replacement of Indian for foreign agency in the expert control of the Jamshedpur works, and their unsatisfactory attitude towards the rights and interests of Labour have naturally induced many patriotic Indians, anxious as they are to see the establishment of a principle bitterly opposed by India's enemies, closely to examine the proposal for protection to steel industry. If the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Works take due steps to assure the Nationalist members of the Assembly that the industry in their charge will be conducted as a truly national industry, in the management and control of which Indian talent will be given all possible encouragement, and the fullest scope, and that the interests and rights of Labour will be adequately safeguarded, we have no doubt but that the Indian members will, during the forthcoming session of the Legislative Assembly to discuss the Tariff Board's proposal, will give a definite and unmistakable indication of the fundamental unity of India when her vital interests are affected.

## AN IMPORTANT ISSUE.

As a result of the enquiry by a Commission consisting of Messrs. D. Chamier, K. M. Jhaveri and D. H. Kelkar, on the petition of Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, one of the candidates for election in the Bombay City Mahomedan Urban Constituency of the Bombay Legislative Council, the election of Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalji has been declared void by His Excellency the Governor. Mr. Jafferbhoy, it will be remembered, polled the highest number of votes, 2,071, while the next successful candidate secured 1,646 and Mr. Mahomedally Allabux, the petitioner, 1,671. Apart from the fact that the decision of His Excellency the Governor has resulted in the unseating of a member who commanded the confidence of the Muslim voters of Bombay, the ground on which his election has been set aside, untenable as it is, raises an issue of great importance regarding the rights of electors. In the petition which he addressed to His Excellency the Governor, and which we published yesterday, Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalji has conclusively shown how the original petition of Mr. Mahomedally Allabux for setting aside his election could not be sustained. We have no desire to go into the details of Mr. Jafferbhoy's petition but having read his petition and the report of the Commission we cannot avoid the conclusion that the setting aside of Mr. Lalji's election is not justifiable on any ground. Putting aside the fact that Mr. Mahomedally's petition was bad in law and the protests raised in this and other respects by Mr. Lalji's Counsel to which due attention does not seem to have been paid by His Excellency, it is pertinent to note that though Mr. Mahomedally had made the very serious charge of personation against Mr. Lalji he did not go into the witness box to give evidence and not a single instance of personation was proved at the enquiry.

This leaves the only ground in Mr. Mahomedally's petition for setting aside Mr. Lalji's election, namely, the hiring and use of taxis. As to this the Commissioners in their report say:

> In our opinion the evidence is not satisfactory as to whether the 1st respondent or his Agents personally caused the Taxis to be engaged, or whether they were hired by some well-wishers and supporters; and it has not been established who was in fact responsible for the engagement of the large majority of them. Mahomed Yusuf, Ratanshaw and Mr. Poonawala, who are alleged to have engaged the Taxis, have not been examined.
>
> It has been shown that the 1st respondent's friends were taking an active part in the management of his election campaign and were in fact more actively engaged than he was himself. We cannot however hold on the evidence that these friends or well-wishers occupied such a position as would constitute them Agents of the 1st respondent within the meaning of rule 28 (a).
>
> We must however, record that in our opinion it has been established that about 50 hired Taxis were in fact used for promoting the election of the 1st respondent, and that the result of the election has thereby been materially affected.
>
> Under rule 43 we report that the 1st respondent has not been duly elected.
>
> The petitioner has not put forward a valid claim to be declared elected, and it is therefore not competent us to report that he has been duly elected.
>
> We record under rule 45 that no corrupt practice has been proved to have been committed by the 1st respondent or his Agent or with the connivance of the 1st respondent or his Agent."

The finding of the Commissioners, it will be seen, is quite clear that neither Mr. Lalji nor any of his agents hired the taxis. In fact, no evidence was led at the enquiry, Mr. Lalji says in his petition, that any taxis were hired or used by or on behalf of himself, or with his consent or connivance. Yet the Commissioners have found that "about 50 hired taxis were in fact used for promoting the election of the first respondent (Mr. Lalji), and that the result of the election has thereby been materially affected." The evidence on which the Commissioners seem to rely does not warrant their conclusion, especially as one of the witnesses on behalf of Mr. Mahomedally Allabux stated that voters did come in hired taxis on behalf of other candidates at the election. If the view of the Commissioners is maintained, as it has been maintained by the decision of His Excellency, a precedent would be created which would gravely jeopardise the rights of electors. We extremely regret that this aspect of the matter did not receive at the hands of His Excellency the consideration that its importance deserved, but we trust efforts will be made on behalf of the electors to safeguard their rights.

## Notes of the Day.

**Rural Licensing Board.**

Even when the fate of the Class Areas Bill is in the balance, Indians in South Africa are victims of bitter racial hostility displayed on every available occasion by the White settlers. The following letter published in "The Star" of Johannesburg (Transvaal) describes the working of the Rural Licensing Boards which are empowered to grant trade licenses to Indians and subsequent miseries to which the disappointed applicant is put:

> Sir,—I, Ismail Vahed, aged 55 years, was born at Kathor, Baroda Estate, Bombay Presidency, India. I am a domiciled resident in the Province of Natal for the last 20 years. I have a wife and 10 children. My profession is trade. Since 1903 to 1919 I held a retail dealer's licence. In 1920 I had to leave for home to see my old mother, aged 80 years.
>
> In 1922 I returned to Natal from India. I then erected a building at Paddock (where I now reside) for trade purposes. In April, 1923, I applied for a trading licence before the licensing officer, Natal. On account of error being made in publication of this application I had to withdraw same. I made a second application in June, 1923. This time the police report was unsatisfactory and I was again obliged to withdraw the application. I made a third application in September, 1923. As the licensing officer's term of service had expired in November, 1923, this application had to be referred to the Rural Licensing Board, at Harding. But the sitting of the Rural Licensing Board was fixed for January 15, 1924, and as the application had been made for the year 1922 the Board gave their decision that the time of this application had expired, consequently I had to withdraw. I then made a fourth application, now before the Rural Licensing Board. The hearing of this application took place on February 13, 1924, and the decision given was that no necessity exists for a store. On this ground my application was dismissed.
>
> In accordance with the law empowering these rural licensing boards, no provision being made for appeals against their decision, no matter whether their decision be right or wrong, I am now placed in a very precarious position without a remedy.
>
> ISMAIL VAHED.
>
> Paddock, Natal.

**Municipal Schools Committee.**

A good illustration of how the vigilance provided by public criticism leads to wholesome action is afforded by the recent action of the local Municipal Schools Committee in refusing extension to super-annuated officers serving under the Committee. The Secretary had recommended extension in the case of two super-annuated medical superintendents, but one of the members of the Committee took strong objection to the practice of extending the services of super-annuated men in service and at his instance the Committee rejected the proposal of the Secretary. Only a few months ago the same Committee, on the recommendation of the Secretary, had granted extensions to some super-annuated servants, and the welcome change now visible in the Committee's attitude can only be due to the public criticism to which the Committee has of late been subjected and the interest which the tax-payers are taking in the Committee's doings. This is as it should be and we expect nothing less from a committee constituted on a popular basis.

**Vanita Vishram, Bombay.**

Among institutions in Western India striving to mitigate the lot of Hindu child-widows, the Vanita Vishram of Bombay with its branches at Surat and Rajkot, occupies a pre-eminent place. No-one who knows the number of child-widows who seek the shelter of the Vanita Vishram will fail to appreciate the patriotic work of this institution. It is heart-rending to see girls, who do not even understand the meaning of the term "widow", undergoing the miseries of a long and suspected life under the cruel gaze of the Hindu society. The latest report of the Bombay Vanita Vishram states that the institution was taken advantage of by 67 students—30 widows, 3 married and 34 unmarried girls. The most flourishing branch of the institution, however, is the training college which turned out 452 teachers. Through the efforts of some devoted workers the Vanita Vishram has been able to secure donations aggregating a lakh of rupees from East Africa, but as the appeal of its organisers states the Vishram with its branches urgently needs a permanent fund of 12 lakhs of rupees to put them on a solid foundation. Looking to the philanthrophic work the institution is carrying on, the amount cannot be considered to be excessive and we hope the generous Gujarati public of Bombay and of Gujarat proper, who benefit most from the institutions, will readily subscribe the needed amount.

**History of Indian Railways.**

We have just received a copy of the "History of Indian Railways, constructed and in progress, corrected up to 31st March, 1923." This is a most useful quinquennial publication. It gives under a few standardised headings the origin and the main provisions of the contracts or arrangements with all the Railway Companies or lines in India up to 31st of March, 1923, together with a standardised statistical table for each line or system of railways. A study of this large volume will be instructive from the standpoint of an analysis of the terms with the railway managements in India. The compilation does not give a critical summary of the merits and demerits of the scheme in any case, but that is hardly to be expected in such a publication. A more inexcusable omission is the summary of the historical factors leading up to the various contracts, which, had it been inserted, would have enlightened the reader and enabled him to judge more accurately of the merits of each contract.

**Crops in India.**

The publication giving average yield per acre of the principal crops in India, issued by the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department, loses much of its economic utility owing to the want of any comparative statistics about the corresponding yield in other countries. As it is "the estimate given is the average outturn on average soil in a year of average character", which gives us very little useful and reliable information about the productivity of the Indian agriculture, until we correlate these figures with those of the area and yield of the principal crops in India. But the information becomes largely valueless when there is no guide or standard provided, in the shape of comparative statistics, regarding the relative productivity of India. The figures, moreover, are given not for the whole of India but for the principal provinces. Thus rice yield per acre is the richest in Coorg (1420 lbs.) with Sind coming second (1341 lbs.) and Bombay third (1230 lbs.). But the area occupied by this crop in these provinces is insignificant compared with Bengal (26.8 per cent.) or Bihar (19.4 per cent.) or Burma (13.5 per cent.). The provincial reports summarised do not make the reader wiser by an iota as to the best method of adding to the productivity of any land or any crop.

**Hawkers and Footpaths.**

Periodically, there is some discussion in the Corporation about the wretched condition of Bombay's footpaths and the many traps they contain for unwary pedestrians. Without exaggeration, it can be said that there are very few footpaths outside the limits of the Fort which can be used by the public without undue strain on their mental and physical equilibrium. In Bombay, primarily, these paths are meant for beggars or lepers, who make their homes there, and whatever portion can be spared is left for hawkers, shop-keepers, squatters and others. On the Chowpatty there is a paved path running along the foreshore but even there one can see hawkers selling their wares, thus adding to the many miseries from which the poor pedestrians in this city suffer. Surely, there must be some kind of restrictions or regulations, but with all the good intentions of the Municipal Commissioner, or the attention of the Police Commissioner, nothing has been done. Even on the Hornby Road, in the cool shade of the arcade, in spite of the attention of the Police Commissioner being drawn to it several time by the Corporation, there is a regular bazar assembling at all hours of the day.

**A Standing Disgrace.**

Mr. Barjorji Framji Bharucha writes: "Sir,—Local papers are taking flattering notice of the refreshment compartment tacked on to the G. I. P. Delhi Express. Sir, what is most urgently wanted on the G. I. P. Railway are upper berths in third class compartments, and removal of obstructions from below the lower berths, which cause the blocking up of the passage by passengers' luggage. Sir, I regret to say once again, that the pledge given by Sir Charles Armstrong in 1921 to fix up upper berths in third class compartments has not been redeemed as yet! And small racks twelve inches wide are put up in some carriages! It is a standing disgrace to the management of the G. I. P. Railway that whilst the N. W. R., E. I. R. and the B. B. & C. I. have upper berths for third class passengers, the G. I. P. have not even a few dozens to claim! Upper berths are not to be imported. They do not involve heavy expense. They do not need frequent renewals. They can be made and fixed up, locally. Will the G. I. P. wake up, redeem Sir Charles' pledge and do its duty to third class passengers? Upper berths are more important and more urgent than restaurant cabins. Passengers packed like sardines will welcome upper berths more than puris, bhajias, and burfis, which can be had at various stations. If the G. I. P. management really wish to afford some facility to their aggrieved third class passengers, let them put up upper berths straightway.

**Cooperation Among Gas Workers.**

The progress made by the Bombay Gas Workers' Co-operative Credit Society, conducted with the help of the Social Service League, Parel, though satisfactory, has not been very considerable. While members have increased by 11, the deposits of individual members have not been augmented. The main object for which such societies are started is to encourage thrift, and, as the report says, the members have not yet fully realised that object. There is an idea among them that such credit societies, in some ways, compete with the professional money-lenders. While the object certainly is to prevent these men from resorting to the ordinary "sharks" for the purpose of borrowing, the fundamental idea is the encouragement of thrift. The paid-up capital of the society now stands at Rs. 1,263, and thirty-four new loans amounting to Rs. 2,587 were made last year, the total sum to be repaid to the society amounts to Rs. 2,432-5-9, and there have been no defaulters. The society was able to pay a dividend of over 9 per cent. last year, after adding Rs. 176 to the reserve fund. The Social Service League would do well to undertake a vigorous propaganda among the Gas workers in order to induce more of them to join the Society, and we are sure the advantages have only to be brought to their attention to bring in more men.

## IMPERIAL ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

### GOVT. ENDORSES MAJORITY OF RESOLUTIONS.

### IMPERIAL INSTITUTE TO BE REORGANISED,

LONDON, April 23.

Government have issued a White Paper, specifying its position regarding the various resolutions passed by the Imperial Economic Conference, showing that it endorses most of them and giving effect to them by administrative measures and introducing legislation. It hopes, at an early date, to introduce legislation for the reorganisation of the Imperial Institute. Necessary instructions are being prepared with regard to placing, at the disposal of the Dominion and Colonial Governments, the services of His Majesty's commercial and diplomatic officers, and Government will gladly take advantage of the Dominions' offer regarding the services of their Oversea Trade Commissioners. A revised scheme of imperial trade statistics is now being prepared for submission to the other Governments concerned. Government is preparing a scheme for a mutual interchange of aeronautical information. Government is inviting the Colonies and Protectorates to adopt a scheme by which the patents granted in Britain should extend to the Colonies and Protectorates on registration. Government is reserving any expression of their views on tariff preference, shipping taxation and the immunity of State enterprises pending the Budget discussion in Parliament.—Reuter.

## WEMBLY EXHIBITION.

### A BRILLIANT PICTURE.

LONDON, April 24.

Wembley presented a brilliant picture at night-fall when the main avenues or buildings were illuminated by thousands of lamps and the stadium was lighted up by powerful searchlights. There were gay scenes in the hall where two thousand people danced out a historic day.

The clearness of broadcast transmission of the stadium ceremony was such that a gramophone record was taken of the King's speech by the medium of a loud speaker. This was broadcasted late to-night with His Majesty's permission to benefit those who were unable to hear the speech this morning and His Majesty's words were heard very distinctly. His Majesty's speech was also broadcasted in Esperanto to benefit Continental listeners.—Reuter.

### 5,000,000 PEOPLE HEAR KING'S SPEECH

LEAFIELD, April 23.

An interesting feature of to-day's proceedings was the flashing around the world of the King's message announcing that the Exhibition had been opened. The telegram which was signed by the King was, "I have, this moment, opened the British Empire Exhibition." Eighty seconds later, the King received a message stating that his telegram had encircled the earth.

It is intimated by the British Broadcasting Company that six millions of people had heard the King deliver his speech.—B.O.W.

### 80,000 PEOPLE VISIT EXHIBITION.

LONDON, April 23.

The Exhibition was thronged, all day, by the 80,000 people who attended the opening. The Stadium overflowed into the Dominions and Colonial pavilions, which were often impassable, especially the smaller buildings of the African Colonies and Dependencies, Palestine and Hong Kong. The novelties of the Honk Kong shopping centre cast a spell over many of the visitors, while the native workers in the walled cities of West Africa were overwhelmed with the attentions of the crowd. 60,000 souvenirs of the Exhibition, particularly a special issue of stamps, found a ready sale. These cost three half pence in brown, and a penny in red, and bore the picture of a lion with the King's head surmounted by the Crown, and encircled in a bay of leaves. During the afternoon the Bishop of London dedicated the new Chapel of St. George where daily services are being held.

The Taj Mahal-like appearance of the Indian pavilion provided a magnet to throngs. Jungle exhibits, especially those of Patiala were much admired. An endless exhibition of silks, embroideries, carvings in wood and ivory and Indian art found numbers of devotees. Great interest was also manifested in the magnificent railway and port models which were attractively explained by officials. Similarly the ornate Burmese pavilion was crowded all day. Wonderful lacquer work and delightful speciments of silver, bronze and ivory, besides oil and mineral exhibits, received special attention.

The Indians on the Royal Dais' in the Stadium included Sir Amir and Lady Ali, Sir D. and Lady Dalal, Mr. K. C. Roy, Sir Krishna Gupta, Sir Ali and Lady Imam Sir Abbas Ali Baig, Sir Rajagopala and Lady Chari, Sir Reginald Craddock, Sir Stanley Reed, Sir Marshall Reid, Sir Bruce and Lady Seton, Sir Norcott Warren, Sir T. R. Wynne and Sir Godfrey Fell.—Reuter.

### BROADCASTING.

LONDON, April 23.

The broadcasting ceremony at the Stadium was a triumph. Hundreds of thousands heard most clearly every word spoken on the *dais*, the music of bands, the tumult of cheering, the fanfares of trumpets, the clatter of arms and even the comments of the spectators on the splendour of the pageant. The scene at Lincoln's Inn fields where loud-speakers were erected was typical of those all over the country. Thousands of people uncovered when the national anthem announced the arrival of Their Majesties and listened the speech bareheaded. All London stores and cinemas which have installed loud-speakers, were crowded almost to suffocation. 20,000 people in the Princes Street Gardens in Edinburgh, where five loud-speakers were installed heard, everything.

ABSENCE OF PRIME MINISTER.

It is explained that the Prime Minister was absent from Wembley because during Easter he was busy with the Conference of the Independent Labour Party, and had received sanction from the King to take three days' holiday in order to obtain a short rest before the House of Commons reassembled.—Reuter.

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## ELECTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

### PARTY LEADERS OPEN CAMPAIGN.

### SMUTS OULTINES GOVT, POLICY.

LONDON, April 23.

Capetown.—The South African election campaign was opened to-day for the Nationalists by the speeches of the leader, General Hertzog, and the Cape leader, Malan, and for the South African Party by General Smuts. General Hertzog declared the Republican bogey had never been on the Nationalists' programme and he would be a fool to press it unless the English wanted it as much as the Dutch. He was closely heckled at this remarkable assertion.

Malan also spoke enigmatically on the subject of independence, both endeavouring to convince the electors that the Nationalist policy in the matter coincided. General Smuts announced the Government's policy and programme which embraces a number of broad progressive measures and pointed to the Government's past accomplishments, including the destruction of racialism by securing the co-operation of the Unionists. He charged the Nationalists with endeavouring to shelve the question of secession temporarily because of a pact with the laourities and described the pact as an election dodge.—Reuter.

## ECHO OF 1914 REBELLION.

### BOER EX-GENERAL SENTENCED TO 3 YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

LONDON, April 23.

Cape Town.—The Boer ex-General, Maritz who was charged with high treason in connection with the rebellion of 1914 has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

The judge said the lightness of the sentence was due to the accused's sufferings during the years of exile while his fellow offenders had been released after short period of imprisonment.—Reuter.

## NO-TAX IN KENYA.

### SEVERAL INDIANS SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, April 24.

Mr. Joshi, a member of the Kenya Legislative Council who resigned owing to the White Paper's injustice, was sentenced with other Indians to one month's imprisonment owing to default in payment of poll tax. The movement is greatly strengthened.

## RHODESIA.

### RESTRICTION OF FRESH INDIAN IMMIGRATION

LONDON, April 23.

Bulawayo.—The Premier, Sir Charles Coghlan, in an election speech to the Indians, said that the only alteration in the immigration laws contemplated was the restriction of fresh Indian immigration. The form of the restriction was at present uncertain, but everybody would have his say. It was necessary, as a matter of policy, and in the interests of the Indians themselves, that they should not have such an increase of the Indian population in Rhodesia as would lead to a state of affairs prevailing in other parts of South Africa. Government had not the slightest intention of interfering with the rights of the domiciled Indians or other subjects of the King in Rhodesia.—Reuter.

[Bulawayo is the largest town in Southern Rhodesia, South Africa.]

Wellington.—The Special Service Squadron has been sighted.—Reuter.

Philadelphia.—Tilden has declined the Lawn Tennis Association's invitation until his status as amateur is clearly defined.—Reuter.

It is understood that Mr. Kailasnath, Wanchoo of Allahabad University has stood third in the Competitive Civil Service Examination held at Allahabad in January last. He is the nephew of Pandit Surajnath Wanchoo [illegible] Cawnpore.—A. P

## UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 23.

Amongst the many Imperial Conventions which will meet during the Wembley Exhibition is a conference of University students which opens on July 18th. Apart from academic debates the Conference visits Cambridge where games and athletic contests are being arranged.—Reuter.

# CAWNPORE TRIAL.

## LETTERS TO ROY.

## MORE EXHIBITS IN COURT.

## COL. KAYE'S EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, April 24.

The Court room of Mr. H. E. Holme, Sessions Judge, was crowded to-day as usual when hearing was resumed of the case in which Messrs. Shaukat Usmani, Musasfar Ahmad, Shripat Amrit Dange and Nanili Bhushan Das Gupta are charged with having conspired to wage war against the King.

Before the proceedings commenced Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya submitted to the court a petition signed by all four accused stating that the special diet which they were being given in jail since their representation to the joint magistrate was now threatened to be withdrawn by the superintendent of the jail. The accused prayed on grounds of health that the special diet should continue to be given. The magistrate observed that if they were getting special diet now he did not see why they should not continue to get it. Eventually the judge promised to write to the jail superintendent for diet regulations and pass orders in a day or two.

COL. KAYE'S EXAMINATION.

The examination was continued of Lt. Colonel Kaye who produced several more exhibits most of which were those which had not been put in the lower courts. The first exhibit, a letter in original written by Shaukat Osmani, to M. N. Roy dated Calcutta the 15th February 1923, was very important. In the course of his letter Osmani wrote, "Ever since my reaching here, I have been clamouring for enhanced work. Even on the eve of the Bardoli retreat I had peeped in the situation for favourable soil for our propaganda. But then we had no adequate means at our disposal save the starting of the 'Guard', which have fertilised the soil and prepared an ideological background for the information of communist organisation. The masses have just smelt the odour of communism. Even if the Communist International helps them, the workers' and peasants' organisations must have their own funds contributed at the rate of two pice per rupee of their wages. So far as legal work is concerned these funds will be more than sufficient. But for conducting illegal activities somthing more is needed. Students cannot be sent abroad without money and students from aristocratic circles have no ears for our communist appeals. You know how much progress is hampered by the counteraction of imperialists and counterpropaganda of the bourgeoise which controls the press and finances lackeys. They send lackeys and henchmen in our organisations. They mould Molinovskys and send them where their iron claws, their high hand of repression remains shortened. These come in the guise of Mustapha Sagirs, Ali Shahs, S. K. Roys and R. Bhatacharji's. They preach Kemalisms, Royisms. They support communisms. Unmask them and you will find in them political adventurers, opportunists and the lackeys of god capital. These plague germs must be butchered in cold blood and ruthlessly. No compromise, no mercy." Proceeding the letter mentions some individuals by their initials and says, "The intelligence department has gone very farther these days. Early morning on the mail day a batch of these hounds reaches every post office and letters of those suspected are opened. This is the case everywhere in the country. The only safe alternative is to have our own men in ships. Coming to Europe communist M.A. will give you a plan concerning this item. Some more addresses for sending 'Advance Guard' are:—R. K. Gupta Supdt. free weaving and spinning institute, Old Chinda Bazar, Calcutta. Kaliq Ahmad, C/o. post office Bikaner, Ram Chandra Sharma near Kot Gate Bikaner, Shanti Charan Goel Peepal Mandi, Agra, Mohamed Sami Mohani, swadeshi stores Cawnpore, and Ali Ahmad National Muslim School, Cawnpore.

The second exhibit produced by Col. Kaye was also a letter from Shaukat Usmani (accused) to Communist Roy written in the same strain as the previous letter. But here he says, "The rascals of both the communities have once more plunged themselves in sectarian strifes and proselytisms. This reaction has not left the working classes unaffected. All-paid as they are they cannot but fall easy prey to those missionaries who promise to adjust their economic apparatus. What induces the poor peasantry is not so much the mania of purification as is the promise of ameliorating their "below poverty level status". Though all this is quite chimerical, money has in more than many cases and paid from pockets of bourgeoism only to exploit in exchange peacefully. God is vehemently attacking India these days. Being sure of his success through the Indian army he has sent for his doxologist mercenaries some thousands strong from America. You (Roy) failed at Moscow but we admit we failed in taking advantage of the situation after the fall of Gandhism. March 1922 to January 1923 may be reckened the healthiest period for starting our work. Reactionary and counter-revolutionary propaganda has been vigorously carried on to a successful end during these three months. Every sort of propaganda, which sounds faction is always welcomed by Government and is helped in every way, Shradhanand's propaganda is an instance of it. The Ahimsa propaganda of Gandhi school has not only destroyed bourgeois movement but has also impaired the spirit of the working classes and left terrible reactionary mentality on them. The remedy does not lie in starting one or two papers which can easily be suppressed. Armed intervention is the last doctor which can save the Indian proletariat from the grave."

M. N. Roy writing to the accused Shaukat Usmani from Berlin on the 26th March enclosed draft for twenty-five pounds for the latter's personal expenses.

The next exhibit produced by the witness was also a letter from Roy to Usmani but enclosed in a letter to Muzaffar Ahmad intercepted at Bally on the 19th March 1923. In this letter Roy asked Usmani not to lose time in organising nucleii of the Communist party wherever possible. He suggested (1) preliminary conference of pioneers for all provinces here (Berlin) with Communist International representative (2) Calling of a national convention on the return of delegates to preliminary conference. For this purpose. He asked Usmani to go to Calcutta with his friend and see the various revoluntionary elements.

"VANGUARD."

Proceeding Col. Kaye produced another exhibit which was a copy of 'Vanguard' dated 1st March 1923. It had an article from a special correspondent dated the 15th January and contained some thoughts on the Gaya Congress and the Trade Union Congress. As for the Gaya Congress the correspondent wrote that it was dead and its *Shradh* ceremony had been celebrated at Gaya, Proceeding he wrote "It can be asserted that the Congress is purely an instrument of the middle class. The working class has been kept as far away from it as a *sudra* from a *pavitra*, Das may formulate another party named 'Congress Khilafat Swaraj party' but it remains the organisation of the middle class. Their plight is very unenviable. They do not approach the upper classes, because there they receive no hearing. They hold aloof from workers and peasants, because the latter demand economic betterment and are ready to go further ahead than their leaders. Thus left alone they rare not take any action, violence and mass action. They lack courage to face its appearance. They dream that soul forces will some dark night drive away the foreigners. You know very well that whereas Mahatmas and Moulanas have monopolised the Congress leadership the Christian reverends and bishops have strangled the labour movement. It is a pity that people like C. F. Andrews preside over the Labour Congress."

The next exhibit was a letter from Shaukat Usmani, (accused) to Roy dated Cawnpore the 1st February 1923. It said "The masses have begun their historical struggle and are successfully overthrowing their rank-seeker and reactionary leaders. Up to this time, some had white flags and some black but now most of them are changing the colour in favour of the red. May the Indians' conference in London pass resolutions, may they adopt people to stick to *ahimsa* of the Mahatma. But the movement does not heed them. The Mahatma, even if he comes out of jail to-day, will find himself much lagged behind. He may be accorded a hearty welcome, a cordial superfluous reception, but as soon as he reappears on the political platform there is every possibility of his being posted down. Tolstoy fell in a ditch so has been the fate of the orthodox, hence Gandhi's fate. Once introduced the youthful leaders are studying the revolutionary theories and most of them in the near future will declare their creed and come out. Nearly all prisoner-victims of the Criminal Law Amendment Act (U. P.) are let loose but the recruiting of new ones is continuing. Through some authentic sources I learn that Government is badly watching Allahabad, Cawnpore, Benares and Lucknow. There is published a long statement in the "Statesman" of the 24th January 1923 about the activities of the Communist International in the past. The paper declares, the letter to some was intercepted anyhow, and thus the revelation. I shall try to send that cutting in my next letter. The situation is towards mass violence. Gandhi's comrades have begun to feel the mistake of their lead.

In the course of a letter alleged to have been addressed to accused Nalini Das Gupta, M. N. Roy asked him to get into touch with the Punjab Labour Publishing Home, Lahore, and also to make enquiries about gentlemen of Gaya. The letter proceeded, "I hope you will make new friends. Realise that we have not get inexhaustible funds and to expect much from outside is a mistake. What sort of man is K. C. Roy Choudhury (Labour M.L.C.) who comes to Geneva? It may be that he can be utilised for some species of work. Of course, he is not to keep any information about us, but only for open demonstrations. However, I will not make any sort of arrangement till I receive news about him from you."

This concluded the examination-in-chief of Col. Kaye. But just before that Mr. Alston wanted to put in a letter, which had not been put in, in the lower court.

Dr. Manilal wanted to know the nature of the document before its putting in.

Mr. Alston remarked that it was the same as other documents.

Dr. Manilal objected to his being taken by surprise.

Mr. Alston:—It concerns Pandit Kapildeo

(Continued on page 2.)

## SIMLA AND WHITE HALL.

### DIVERGENCE OF OUTLOOK.

### DEPARTMENTAL INQUIRY BEGINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 23.

With Lord Reading's arrival urgent matters pending have been given the start. The most important being the appointment of an official committee to deal specially with the question arising out of the examination into the defects of the working of the existing constitution. The personnel of the committee is not being disclosed, but it is learnt that it held its first sitting yesterday. Even non officials who are watching most closely the developments in Simla and the movement of the official mind confess at being baffled at the apparent wide difference in the outlook of Simla and Whitehall. As I mentioned previously Labour has pinned its faith sincerely in a departmental enquiry as indispensable preliminary to a proper and useful revision. As a matter of fact as Sir Malcolm Hailey admitted in reply to a question by Mr. N. C. Roy in the Assembly last session the present Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms also had their origin in such an enquiry. Lord Olivier's statement in the House of Lords and Prof. Richards defence in the House of Commons had clearly shown that Labour was counting a good deal on this enquiry and the Premier's speech at a meeting of the Independent Labour Party has given further indication of Labour hopes from such an examination. Whether Mr. MacDonald was merely indulging in a vague and tempting phraseology to keep in order that section of the Labour Party who is anxious to stand by its words to India is not known but the fact is that his observation that "the enquiry shall produce results which will be the basis of consideration of the Indian constitution, its working and its possibilities" has given rise to two interpretations here. One which corresponds to the view of the Government of India and other which does not. It will be remembered that Sir Malcolm Hailey definitely ruled out the question of revision of the constitution as such as the result of enquiry and emphasised that it was to be confined merely to finding out the defects in "the working" of the Constitution and not the defects in the Constitution itself. Sir Malcolm Hailey also intimated the desire to see that the rules of the Act were changed to improve the position and in this respect the Diehard section in India, represented by the European Association of Calcutta has supported them but the Government of India is definitely opposed to view that the present enquiry should lead to any revision of the constitution itself. Apparently there is divergence of outlook between Simla and Whitehall and it is the fear of the Labour Ministers lest they should offend Simla that they are expressing themselves most vaguely. The Diehards here are, of course, counting on the short life of the MacDonald Ministery when they expect to see the whole edifice built up in "pandering to extremists" would come down like a house of cards.

ANOTHER DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

In another direction also there is difference in the attitude of two Governments. Lord Olivier expressed readiness to consider any scheme of constitution submitted by Indians (apparently referring to the scheme to be drafted by the National Convention which is being held at Allahabad); but Simla is opposed to consider in any such scheme at this stage. As to whether the Indian Members of the Viceroy's Cabinet would introduce any change in official outlook is problematical, but the only justification for their being there is that on such occasions they must either stand for the Indian public opinion or resign.

Further developments are awaited to clarify the situation.

PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Another announcement following the arrival of the Viceroy is that Mr. Butler has taken over the Presidentship of the Council of State and Mr. Bhore becomes the Education Secretary. As a result of these changes a favourable position from the Indian point of view has arisen namely that the member (Sir B. N. Sarma), the Secretary (Mr. Bhore) and the Deputy Secretary (Mr. G. S. Bajpai) are all Indians. The department would thus be manned entirely by Indian officers unless some reactionary hand appoints a European Deputy Secretary by making Mr. Bajpai revert to the post of Under Secretary.

## PRESIDENT OF THE ASSEMBLY.

### WHO WILL ACT FOR SIR F WHYTE?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 24.

If reports privately current here are to be believed Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith, Secretary, Legislative Department is being appointed acting President of the Assembly during the May Session. He is a civilian and no one doubts his great legal abilities and fitness for the chair so ably occupied by Sir Frederick Whyte. But his appointment must cause disappointment to the Indian public at large. If Mr. Bangacharier had been here he would have naturally conducted the proceedings but his absence has been taken advantage of to make a reactionary move. It may be a matter of satisfaction to Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith to find himself president of the Assembly when Mr. Butler has become the president of the Council of State.

At one time it was considered likely that Sir Henry would succeed Sir Alexander Muddiman in the Upper House.

## ENQUIRY INTO CONSTITUTION

### GOVT. COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST MEETING

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 23.

It is understood that H. E. the Viceroy has appointed a Committee in connection with the work of departmental enquiry into the defects in the working of existing constitution and that the Committee held its first sitting yesterday.

## VAIKOM MOVEMENT.

### MAHATMAJI'S INSTRUCTIONS AWAITED

### HELP FROM UNEXPECTED QUARTERS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, April 24.

Yesterday all the four prohibited roads were barricaded just where prohibition boards were put up. Instead of the usual three six volunteers were sent, the Committee having decided to defer sending twenty volunteers pending Mr. Gandhi's instructions. In a letter to Mr. Gandhi the leader of the Satyagrahis asks Mr. Gandhi for approval of the following suggestions that the strength of each batch be increased to a number sufficient enough to block the path altogether, obstruction may either be general applying to all passers-by or particularly applying to Government servants in their public capacity and to scale the fence as opportunity occurs if police do not remain on the other side to block the path of the volunteers. He also suggests the resumption of regular fasting in the following ways:—Absolute fasting upto death refusing any and every kind of food except mere cold water, that volunteers disabled either as a result of swooning or other illness to take prescribed food and medicines only to such an extent as would enable them to resume fasting again, and partial fasting, eating just so much as would enable them to be fit to continue the fight, provided, however, the police supply foods. These steps, the letter says, were proposed at an emergency meeting of the Committee who found that fasting produced a salutary effect upon the public.

Mr. Asher, a prominent merchant of Tirupur, has given the Committee a gift of one hundred rupees worth of rice, and a European planter Mr. J. R. Vincent has given a donation of rupees ten being the expense of one Satyagrahi for a month. Mangalambal, lady editor of the "Tamil Daughter", Jaffna Tamil Weekly (Ceylon), has telegraphed offering her services in the campaign if required. Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker and others have proceeded to South Travancore to collect funds and recruit volunteers for the movement.

### MAHATMA'S CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, April 23.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent a telegram from Andheri congratulating the volunteers and workers on the progress of the campaign and advising them to carry on.

In reply, Mr. Karur Nilakantan Nambudripad, the present leader of the Satyagrahis at Vaikom, has sent the following telegram:—

"Your telegram 19th to-day. Satyagraha steadily continues. Strength of batch increased to six to-day. Government fenced all roads yesterday. Dewan conferred with us and says he intends proclaiming said roads temple property and prohibiting Christians and Mahomedans also. Occasional violence from opposition. Anticipated more. Committee discussed blocking of roads or sealing or removing of fencing on begin fasting complete or partial being from experience more effective. Detailed letter follows. Advise immediate step."

### "THE GLORIOUS STRUGGLE"

### MR. P R. MENON'S VIEWS.

Mr. P. Ramunni Menon, Secretary, Kerala Provincial Congress Committee, Calicut wires:—

On behalf of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee—and let me add of the people of Kerala—I hasten to offer our most grateful welcome to the gallant Akali brethren from the distant Punjab who must already on their way to Vikom to help the glorious struggle being waged there. I am sure a great and cordial welcome awaits them in this land, the scene once more to be of deeds of chivalrous and heroic patriotism. It is a rare honour to Kerala that the fight which her sons are carrying on against tremendous odds has won the appreciation and sympathy of those who may well be described as the flower of India's chivalry and manhood. It is for the men and women of this Province to make themselves worthy of this honour by striving with redoubled vigour to continue the struggle at Vikom to a successful conclusion. I ask my country men and country women of Kerala to remember that it is not the cause of Kerala alone but of the whole of India which is now at stake in the "battlefield" at Vikom. It is not the freedom of the Untouchables alone, but of all this country that is in their hands. Let us therefore strive to hasten the day of success. That day will be the day of deliverance not only for the so-called Untouchables but for all India. For, as Sriman George Joseph put it, the wrong that issued out of Hinduism has handicapped all national efforts. It is a glorious but awful responsibility which has fallen to the lot of the people of Kerala. I appeal to them to muster together all their energy and patriotism so that Kerala may not be found wanting in the hour of supreme need. That the whole of India has realised the significance of the struggle at Vikom is the most inspiring feature of the present situation. No cause in recent years has evoked so much spontaneous and unanimous enthusiasm. Help in men and money has been offered in unstinted measure from all parts of this vast country. The spectacle of the high-caste man ready to give up his liberty and even life for the freedom of the low-

(Continued on next page.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

# CITY'S EDUCATION

## CORPORATION'S POLICY REVIEWED.

## QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.

A meeting of the Corporation was held on Thursday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. Most of the time was taken up in the discussion of some school building at De Lisle Road, when the whole educational policy of the Corporation was reviewed by some members, who thought the Corporation should not waste money on the education of children. Some thought education was not one of their obligatory duties. In the end Mr. Mody having withdrawn his amendment, the original proposition of Mr. Motiwalla for proceeding with the building programme was adopted, pending the report of the Primary Education Committee.

The Commissioner had written the following letter to the Corporation in reply to the demand of the Somawanshi Nirashrit Sudharak Mandali for a free primary school, dispensary etc., at Love Lane, Byculla. He said: the Improvement Trust chawls in which these people were living, "will be within 1,100 yards of the new Municipal Dispensary to be opened in Souter Street, and within 1,400 yards of the J. J. Hospital. These two institutions at which patients of all communities are treated afford adequate provision for the inhabitants of the Love Lane chawls whose number without overcrowding will not exceed 1,500. In the circumstances, I am of opinion that separate additional provision for so small a number is not necessary."

Mr. R. S. Asavali moved that the Mandali be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

This was agreed to.

### COST OF PRIMARY SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

The Commissioner had written:—

"I have to state that Government while approving of the revised plans and estimates for the construction of a primary School at Babula Tank, have under their Resolution No. 740, dated 20th June 1922, intimated as follows:—

'The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 4,65,691 for the remaining portion of the work is approved on the distinct understanding that the total liability of Government under the Ten Lakhs Programme will not exceed the limit of Rupees 5 Lakhs promised by Government. Any applications for building grants in excess of this limit should be submitted to the Director of Public Instruction and will be dealt with by him on their merits according to the Building Grant Rules of the Grant-in-aid Code.'

The estimated cost of the primary Schools which are proposed to be constructed out of the 10 lakhs programme and of those subsequently added to it, is Rupees 31½ lakhs while Government guarantee assistance for the present to the extent of only 5 lakhs. In a subsequent letter to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, through the Director of Public Instruction, I pointedly asked Government to let me know what share of the above total cost the Government would be willing to pay in accordance with the Building grant rules of the Grant-in-aid Code, with the result that Government have issued the following Resolution No. 2453 of 3rd July 1923:—

'On account of financial stringency, Government regret that they are unable to promise any grant in excess of the 5 lakhs under the Ten Lakhs Programme. Any claims under the Grant-in-aid Code, will be dealt with in order of urgency as funds are available.'

A copy of this resolution was sent to the Schools Committee for their remarks and they have on careful consideration passed the following resolution on it:—

'The Schools Committee is of opinion (1) that Government are bound to pay half the cost of the construction of the School Buildings, comprised under the programme definitely approved of and adopted till the date of G. R. No. 740 of 20th June 1922, and (2) that in the meanwhile the construction of the buildings under reference be proceeded with, the funds required being for the present supplied by the Corporation.'

While admitting the desirability of constructing additional School buildings I do not entirely agree with the Schools Committee's opinion. If we were to undertake further school buildings without any assurance of a grant from Government it would prejudice our case in our dispute with Government in the matter. Government would clearly argue that we can afford to continue building without assistance where as a matter of fact we cannot do so as the liability involved is enormous. In the circumstances I request the early orders of the Corporation in the matter. In the current year's budget a part provision has been made for the construction of a primary school at DeLisle Road and it will be proceeded with without waiting for the assurance of a grant from Government for it if the Corporation so desire. No provision has been made for the Schools at Mazagon Road, Valpakhady, Supparibag Road and Ghorupdeo Road which have not yet been begun."

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved that the matter be referred to the Primary Schools Committee for consideration and report. He said Government were in entire agreement with the ten-lakhs programme of the Schools Committee, but on account of financial stringency Government now stated that the Corporation should approach them in each case and they would consider the matter on its merits. He wanted the Schools Committee to come to a speedy decision in the matter.

Mr. Damodar Haridas seconded.

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla also wanted the matter to be more carefully considered by the Primary Schools Committee.

The Commissioner said it would be better if they would put a rider on Mr. Motiwalla's proposition. The contract would be placed before the Standing Committee soon and the work would be proceeded with next week. If they did not want him to proceed with the work they should say so in the proposition.

Mr. Motiwalla added a rider to his proposition that so far as the De Lisle Road School was concerned the Commissioner should be authorised to proceed with the work.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved another rider that the report should be made within three months.

Dr. N. H. Sukhia said if the rider was accepted and the work of building was proceeded with, Government might not pay them a single pice. They had some contractual relations with Government and they must be observed. If Government were not going to pay them, then they would have to stop the work. He thought the rider should not be accepted.

Mr. K. F. Nariman agreed with his friend Dr. Sukhia (cries of "Oh" and laughter), because it would be tying their hands. Before the grant was made them, they would have to satisfy certain conditions.

The President: So far as the particular building is concerned all the conditions are satisfied.

Mr. Nariman said in that case he had no objection to the proposition.

Dr. J. Vora said the Schools Committee thought that it was better to go on with the programme of building because they were very much alive to the bad housing conditions of their schools and the excessive number of school children crowded into them. These children were deteriorating in their physique after joining Municipal schools, and they must do their best to improve their health conditions. He was sure from Government's reply that they would not yield to them.

### GOVT'S HELP INDISPENSABLE.

Mr. H. P. Mody said they were already spending a fearful amount on Primary Education and if they were going to dispense with Government aid, by this method, and going to have new buildings, etc., they would find themselves in a very serious position. When Primary Education was introduced two years ago he had seriously warned them against plunging into it without Government aid. Government were now shirking their responsibility ad they said they were not going to stand by their promises of 1917-1918. He wanted the Corporation to understand that they were spending three times the amount spent by the aided and other schools over their children in the city. Whether the expenditure was due to the higher salaries they were paying to their teachers, or the amounts they were spending on their school buildings, he did not know, but they were spending three times the amount spent in private and aided schools. He hoped the P. Schools Committee would bring forward proposals to cut down their expenditure within reasonable limits. Some of the members said whether Government helped them or not they would proceed with the work. The Corporation did not hear anything about the physique of other school children in the city! Only their school children had to be fed, doctored, physicked, spectacled, and they thus wanted to turn out superior school children! But did they realise, if Government did not pay them anything, they would have to foot the bill? That was what Mr. Motiwala had said, as he wanted them to proceed with the construction of the De Lisle Road School building. If they did that they would lose 10 lakhs from the Government. Why should they allow the Commissioner to proceed with the construction of the De Lisle Road building, and thus go beyond their programme? He moved an amendment that the subject matter of the proposition be sent to the Primary Schools Committee and pending the receipt of their report, the Commissioner be asked not to proceed with the construction of the De Lisle Road School building. If they did not do that. Mr. Mody feared their finances would be reduced to chaos.

Dr. Cosmos Fernandez said Primary Education was not one of the obligatory duties of the Corporation. They had more important work to do such as sanitary improvements, medical relief, water supply, etc.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia agreed with Mr. Mody. The Commissioner should not proceed with the school building unless they received 50 per cent from the Government. He moved an amendment accordingly.

For want of a seconder it fell to the ground.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he was sorry that Mr. Mody had not forgiven them for not accepting his advice at the time of introducing Primary Education in the city two years ago. The Schools Committee had distinctly made it clear that they intended to keep to their part of the promise, and they wanted to proceed with the school building. The Government had not taken any notice of the School Committees' resolution and so far as the Corporation were concerned Mr. Mody had apparently succeeded! The question was that out of 12 lakhs of people, the school-going population came to about 1,80,000, taking it at 15 per cent. But in the city in all the primary schools they had barely 40,000 children!

Mr. Mody: What is the cost of education?

Mr. Jamnadas said the cost of ignorance was infinitely greater than the cost of education. If he would realise that, he would realise much more. In two years time they had spent 725 lakhs on development works, whereas, they had granted for school buildings not more than 10 to 15 lakhs. And yet Mr. Mody was appalled at the idea that they should build two to three schools a year! Government did not want them to build schools, and they knew it. The sweepings of the Development Department alone would build them two schools! The sweepings of even the Loan Works Department could build them two schools! And still Mr. Mody was appalled at the idea of their building two schools! Was it extravagance to go on with one school building? He saw no justification for the alarm Mr. Mody had raised. Not to have a single building this year was a policy of "penny wise and pound foolish." He hoped Mr. Mody would revise his policy. Government were controlled by the Council. He feared they would have to go to law, and for that purpose they would have to depend on persons like Mr. Nariman.

Mr. Ranchoddas H. Gandhi said they must be ashamed at the state of education prevailing in the city. If they visited their schools they would realise with shame how dirty and filthy some of them were. It was high time that the Corporation should boldly face the situation and have as many school buildings as possible. They had spent seven crores on works, and yet when the question of primary schools came before them, they became niggardly. Some gentlemen said it was not an obligatory duty! Then what was their obligatory duty? If they spent so much on roads, they were bound to spend something on their schools. He was as anxious as Mr. Mody to recover the amount from Government, and make them keep their promises, but if they waited till then, to have their school buildings, then they would have to wait for half-a-century! Their programme was small, yet they were asked not to proceed with it. The Chairman of the Schools Committee had already taken steps to reduce the expenditure, in spite of much misunderstanding, and he hoped they would not do injustice to school-going children in Bombay.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behran did not agree with Mr. Mody. They must get on with their education programme as fast as they could, and the original proposition was a sensible one.

Mr. Mody in view of the land having been purchased for the building and other preparations being made, withdrew his motion.

The original motion was then passed unanimously.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

## TALEGAON CONFERENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, April 23.

The Talegaon Parganna Conference, held at Kolhi under the presidency of Mr. D. V. Gokhale of Poona, has passed a resolution calling upon the Government of India to give a statutory basis to the Committee of 17 Berar members in the Central Provinces Legislative Council and to enjoin that no law not recommended by the said Committee shall be forwarded to the Government of India for being applied to Berar.

Another resolution requests the Government of India to make it obligatory on the Central Provinces Government to spend on behalf of Berar all the revenues derived from the Province.

## SUIT AGAINST SECRETARY OF STATE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, April 23.

An interesting case in which the Secretary of State for India was sued against by Mr. D. K. Kane, an M.L.C. and Secretary of the Izardar and Inamdar Association of Yeotmal, has been disposed of today by the Additional District Judge of Amraoti. The prayer of the plaintiffs was that the Berar Alienated Villages Tenancy Law be declared ultra vires as the Governor-General had no power to make any law whose effect was to curtail the rights already conferred upon the Izardars by virtue of their sanads issued to them in accordance with the contract embodied in the Waste Lands Rules of 1865.

The Additional District Judge of Amroati has dismissed the suit holding the Tenancy Law as an act of state and so not *ultra vires*. It is understood that the Izardars are going to fight their case to a finish and obtain a verdict from the highest court of appeal in the kingdom.

## NON-BRAHMIN SOCIAL CONFERENE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, April 24.

The Non-Brahmin Social Conference held at Morsi during the Easter holidays under the presidency of Hon. Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Jadhav, Minister for Education and Local Self-Government, Bombay Presidency, has adopted among others resolutions expressing their unswerving loyalty to the British Government demanding that the remunerations paid to the working Patels in Berar be enhanced in proportion to the increments granted to Government servants, demanding that the minimum pay of Mahars be fixed at rupees ten, opining that Berar be not restored to the Nizam of Hyderabad, calling upon Government to introduce free and compulsory education in every village with a population of 500, demanding that fifty per cent of posts in Government services be reserved for non-Brahmans and recommending the formation of gymnastic institutions for Non-Brahmans with a view to avoid occasions of clash with the Mahomadons and to defend the Hindu Society.

## MARATHA EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, April 24

The Maratha Educational Conference held at Morsi on 21st instant under the presidentship of Sardar Tatyasahib Gujar of Nagpur has passed resolutions calling upon Government to establish military schools for the education of fighting races with accommodation for the Maratha youths, demanding that students be allowed to appear privately for the high school entenance as well as for the matriculation examination and requesting the Government to introduce compulsory primary education in small villages.

## VAIKOM MOVEMENT.

(Continued from previous page.)

caste man till yesterday the victim of his tyranny, the spectacle of the Christian and the Mussalman sacrificing themselves for a cause which does not directly concern them, is such as has not been witnessed before.

### A NEW CONSCIOUSNESS.

They indicate the growth of a new consciousness in the mind of the nation, and tell us that the day of the Nation's redemption cannot now be far off. At Vikom the last lingering remnants of caste and communal and religious rivalries and iniquities are to be buried by the united efforts of Nambudri and Nayar and Thiyya and Palaya as well as of Christian and Mussalmans and Sikh, and the greatest obstacle to our national realisation so long denied and delayed shall thus vanish. Vikom shall become like Jallianwalla and Nagpur and Jaito another landmark in the path of our struggle for freedom. Let no one have any doubt of the success of the struggle at Vikom. The Travancore Government may barricade the roads against the Satyagrahis. But they cannot raise a barricade which shall be strong enough to resist the march of the united will of the people of India. The Kerala Congress Committee though young in years had in the past to face more than one crisis. To-day, it is again in the throes of a great struggle. Already most of its active workers are in prison in Travancore. S. Sriman Krishnaswamier who was till lately working at Cochin to collect men and money for the campaign at Vikom is the latest addition to the illustrious list. But the Committee is determined to continue the struggle so long as a single member of it is left. It has fallen to my lot to shoulder the burden of the Secretariship of the Committee in the place of my esteemed friend and leader Sriman Kesava Menon. I am only too conscious of my unworthiness to fill a place which, as all people of Kerala know, he has filled so well and so worthily all along. But I hope with the help of such of my fellow-workers as are left behind, and with the help of the generous public, both in and outside Kerala, it will be possible for me not only to steer the Committee safely through the present period of storm and stress, but also to enable it to carry on the struggle at Vikom to a successful conclusion.

## AKALIS SYMPATTY WITH VAIKOM SATYAGRAHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, April 24.

The office of the local Onkar Press where the "Garmukhi" and the "Akali" newspapers are printed was searched the other day.

The Parbandhak Committee has despatched a Jatha of ten Akalis for starting a langar at Vaikom in connection with Satyagraha started there. Sardars Labhsingh and Sardar Singh, late editor of the "Akali", have arrived here after their release from jail on the expiry of their periods of imprisonment.

## GURDWARA ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

### "PIONEER'S" PREMATURE REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, April 24.

Inquiries made from the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee deny the "Pioneer's" report that the S. G. P. C. has decided to boycott the Gurdwara Enquiry Committee with General Birdwood as President. It is learnt that the S. G. P. C. has for the present suspended its decision and is awaiting the announcement of the Committee's personnel. It is further learnt that the S. G. P. C. is considering whether there will be a chance for a satisfactory solution of the trouble since some of the Nationalist members have resigned the S. G. P. C. membership. There prevail signs of optimism as regards the settlement of the Gurdwara question.

## ARREST OF A SIKH M. L. C.

### MORE JATHAS START FOR JAITO

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, April 23.

Information has been received that Sardar Mohindar Singh, member of the Punjab Legislative Council has been arrested under Section 17 (2) Crimial Law Amendment Act.

While the fifth Shahidi Jatha of five hundred strong is on its way from Lyallpur having arrived at Lahore and being due to arrive at Amritsar in a couple of days and departure of a Sixth Shahidi Jatha having already been announced. It is now learnt that the Seventh such Jatha is being got ready which will start from Takhat Keshgarh Sahib in Hoshiarpur District.

Sardar Johd Singh M.A., M.L.C., who was summoned by the City Magistrate to explain his position with regard to the alleged false evidence in the case against the Akali leaders' second batch, not having put in appearance on 21st, has now been summoned for the 29th instant.

## ALI MIYAN'S DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BORSAD, April 24.

His Excellency the Viceroy has commuted the sentence of death passed on Ali Miyan a Borsad dacoit to one of transportation for life.

## ADODIA DACOITS ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PORBANDER, April 24.

A number of dacoits was arrested on Tuesday by the Rajkot Police who recovered from them a sum of Rs. 3,000. These men known as Adodia dacoits had been causing terror in the States. They have been sent up for trial.

## CAWNPORE TRIAL

(Continued from page 7.)

Malaviya's Clients nor those of my friend Dr. Manilal's But if he objects I don't press to put in the letter in question.

Mr. Muhamad Ismail, Inspector Special Branch of Calcutta, C.I.D., examined by Mr. Alston, deposed to having intercepted certain letters (put in as exhibits) in the Camac Street Post Office, Calcutta. He submitted them to the Deputy Commissioner and got them either typed or photoed.

Cross examined by Dr. Manilal witness said he made short notes of description of letters he intercepted. They were contained in his confidential diary, which he had not got. The evidence he gave in the Lower Court was with the help of this diary. The evidence he gave to-day was from memory.

Dr. Manilal:—Are you sure that the letter written to one Hamidullah Khan contained nothing more than what you stated?

Witness:—So far as I remember no.

Dr. Manilal:—Did not that letter contain a letter for Mazumdar—

Witness:—No.

Dr. Manilal: Do you remember the number of persons whose letters you have been asked to intercept?

Witness:—I claim privilege.

Dr. Manilal:—Do you open letters containing seals on?

Witness:—Yes, if necessary.

Dr. Manilal:—Do you make new seal in place of one you remove.

Witness:—I again claim privilege. I am not willing to answer that question as it refers to the process of interception which is confidential.

Mr. Alston:—The question is, do you seal the cover again?

Witness:—No.

Dr. Manilal:—Supposing an envelope contains money, then what do you do with it?

Witness:—Envelopes are generally opened in the presence of Postmaster. If there is any objectionable matter along with money then we take possession of the whole thing with the permission of the Postmaster.

### COL. KAYE CROSS-EXAMINED.

Col. Kaye cross-examined by Pandit Kapildeo Malaviya said he had been in Government service for thirty-five years. All these years he served the Government of India. For the last four and half years he had been the Director of the Intelligence Bureau.

Asked as to the nature of the work he was called upon to do as Director, witness stated that he was the link between the Criminal Intelligence. The office had two branches—one external and the other internal. All intercepted letters would come to him personally. His department dealt very largely with political crimes but not entirely. If he wished to intercept letters addressed to persons living in any province he placed his information at the disposal of the local C. I. D. and suggested to them that the correspondence of those persons should be examined.

Counsel:—Do you recollect that you departed from this practice in the present case?

Witness:—No. My request is made to local C. I. D. they obtain orders from local Government.

Counsel:—No one but you opened the intercepted letters, which were addressed to you personally?

Witness:—No. Except in those cases when I was perhaps absent on tour then they might have been opened by the second in command.

Counsel:—For how many days were you absent on tour from Delhi during the last winter?

Witness:—For fourteen days I think.

Counsel:—Was your absence from Delhi in the winter previous to this longer?

Witness:—I shall give you exact dates to-morrow. But I may add that I was on a fairly extended tour in 1921 in connection with the Prince of Wales' visit.

Counsel:—When did you get the first information of this case?

Witness:—Towards the end of 1921 or the beginning of 1922.

Counsel:—What was the nature of information you obtained?

Witness:—I first received information that one M. N. Roy was attempting to start an organisation in India for the propagation of what we call Bolshevik ideas.

Counsel:—Was there any other name mentioned at that time along with Roy?

Witness:—Very shortly after the first information that Roy claimed to have started what he called centres in various places in India and the names of certain persons who were asserted to be acting in these centres were communicated to me.

Counsel:—May I know who informed you in the first instance?

Witness:—I received information in the first instance from London.

Counsel:—When did you come to know for the first time that Dange (accused) was associated with this conspiracy?

Witness:—The first information I received was the appearance of a book named, "Lenin versus Gandhi" by S. A. Dange. The apparent sentiments of the writer caused me to think that he might be interested in Lenin's propaganda. At that time Roy's newspapers' "Vanguard" and "Advance Guard" had been prohibited under the Sea Customs Act and a large number of them were sent to me. Among them was a packet addressed to S. A. Dange (accused) and in a copy of the "Vanguard" there was an appreciative notice on Dange's book. On this evidence of Roy's interest in Dange I thought it worthwhile to ask that Dange's correspondence should be examined. It was as a result of this examination that Dange was connected with this conspiracy.

Further cross-examination of Col. Kaye was postponed till to-morrow.

Subject to the medical examination in the ordinary course the following have been provisionally appointed as Assistant Traffic Superintendents:—Syed Ahmed Ali Shah, Sardar Ranjit Singh, Mr. Syed Muhamed Ullah Shah, Mr. Krishna Vir, Mr. R. N. Bery and Mr. Indarnath Puri.—(A.P.)

The Simla District Hindu Mahasabha meeting will be held on 6th, 7th and 8th June under the presidency of Pandit Malaviya.—(A. P.).

## DISTSTROUS RLY. SMASH

### GERMAN TOURISTS KILLED

LONDON, April 23.

Berne.—A disastrous collision between two expresses each drawn by two locomotives on the St. Gothard line, near Bellinzona, was, as alleged, due to one of the drivers disobeying the signal at the entrance of the station. One of the coaches burst into flames. 21 bodies have hitherto been recovered. A number of bodies are badly charred. It is stated the majority of the victims were German tourists bound for Italy.—Reuter.

[Bellinzona is a town on the river Ticino in Switzerland, near Lugano.]

## VICTIMS OF BELLIN ZONA DISASTER.

### A GERMAN EX-MINISTER KILLED

LONDON, April 24.

Berlin.—It is feared that ex-Minister Heifferich, leader of the reactionary Nationalists was killed in the collision between two expresses at Bellinzona in which 21 persons including a number of Germans were burnt to death.

The rumour that Herr Schacht, the President of the Reichsbank, was also killed in the disaster is unfounded and Herr Schacht is at present in Berlin.

LATER.

It is now established that Herr Heifferich and his mother were among the victims of the Bellinzona disaster.

## RLY. CONTRACTS FOR INDIA

### ENGLAND & CONTINENTAL COMPETITION

LONDON, April 24.

Orders have been placed with Messrs. Hawthorn Leslie and Company of Rebburn-on-Tyne and Kerr Stuart and Company of London for four and six tank-engines respectively for Indian State Railways in addition to forty passenger engines recently ordered from the Vulcan Foundry of Newton-le-Willows for the East Indian Railway Company. The contracts were secured in the face of keen Continental competition, the deciding factors being the high class character of work and speed in the delivery.—Reuter.

## IRISH BOUNDARY CONFERENCE

### INTENSE PUBLIC INTEREST.

LONDON, April 24.

The number of photographers' crowd outside the Colonial Office this morning testified to the public interest in the resumption of the Irish Boundary Conference. Mr. Thomas presided and Ministers of the Free State and North Ireland were present.—Reuter.

## NEW DANISH MINISTRY.

LONDON, April 24.

Copenhagen.—A new Danish Ministry has been formed under the premiership of the Socialist leader, Stauning. The Ministry includes Madame Nina Banga, Minister of Education.—Reuter.

## QUEENSLAND LOAN

LONDON, April 24.

It is anticipated that the Queensland Loan which closes to-day has been largely over-subscribed and will be quoted at 1½ premium.—Reuter.

## SANGLI YUVARAJ'S THREAD CEREMONY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SANGLI, April 24.

The celebration of the thread ceremony of Shrimant Yuvaraj was commemorated by acts of charities, such as scholarships to students and donations to public institutions and learned Pandits.

## Official and Personal.

Rao Sahib P. Sambandha Mudaliar took his seat on the 23rd instant as the third judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras.

Dr. K. Krishna Pandalai, the new Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras took charge on the 23rd inst. from Khan Sahaba B. Moideen Khan Lodi.

Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri left Allahabad, to-day, ((2nd April) for Bombay whence he proceeds to England with Mrs. Besant and Lady Emily Lutyens who leave to-morrow.—A. P.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is understood to have resigned the chairmanship of the Allahabad Municipal Board. It is believed his disapproval of recent incidents relating to octroi department has hastened the step contemplated by him long before on account of his manifold public duties.—A.P.

Simla, April 23rd: Mr. M. S. D. Butler has taken over charge to-day of the Presidentship of the Council of State and Mr. Bhore, of the office of Secretary to the Department of Education, Land and Revenue.—A. P.

His Holiness Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sharadajee is arriving Victoria Terminus on Saturday the 26th instant in the morning at nine *en route* Gokarn for presiding at the Karnatak Provincial Conference.

Lord Sinha, who is in bad health left for Shillong on April 24th by Darjeeling Mail in an invalid's saloon.—(A. P.)

# HABEAS CORPUS.

## APPLICATION TO HIGH COURT.

## RULE DISCHARGED.

At the High Court on April 17 h after the midday adjournment before Justices Greaves and Duval an application was made under Section 491 Cr. P. C. (in the nature of Habeas Corpus) on behalf of the Santosh Kumar Mitra, Dhirendra Nath Bagchi, Subodh Chandra Lahiry and Narendra Nath Sarkar, says "The Servant."

Messrs. J. M. Sen Gupta, A. C. Mukerji, Nikhil Sen and N. R. Das Gupta, instructed by Babu Pramatha Nath Mukerji appeared for the petitioners.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said that after a protracted trial extending over a period of over three months the petitioners were acquitted by the learned Sessions Judge of 24 Pergenas agreeing with the unanimous verdict of the jury. Immediately after they came out of the court they were arrested by certain police officers under the direction of Mr. Nalini Nath Sen, Assis ant Commissioner of Police. On being asked the police officers said that these men were being arrested under the Bengal Regulation III of 1818. Upon that the petitioners asked for the production of warrants or order. The police could not produce any order or warrant and then said that the arrests were made under Section 54 Cr. P. C. The police officers could not and would not give the cognizable offences for which or the Section under which they reasonably suspected and arrested the prisoners. Counsel said that on the face of it it was a subterfuge on the part of the police to make use of Sec. 54 and detain the petitioners until they could persuade the Government to issue order under Bengal Regulation III. That was the purpose for which Section 54 could not be used.

Their lordships issued a rule 'nisi' on the Commissioner of Police to produce the bodies of the petitioners at 4-30 p.m. and to show cause why they should not be released.

Just before the rising of the Court at 4-30 p.m. Mr. B. L. Mitter Standing Counsel, with Rai Bahadur Tarak Nath Sadhu, Public Prosecutor appeared before their lordships to show cause in the rule.

Mr. Mitter submitted that according to his instructions the application was made on certain fictitious facts. He appeared under instructions from the Deputy Commissioner and the Public Prosecutor. The facts according to the instructions he had received were that four warrants from the Government of India for the detention of these four persons under Regulation III of 1818 were issued addressed to the Superintendent of Presidency Jail. They came to the Commissioner of Police and the Deputy Commissioner of Police in charge of this matter who deputed four officers each with a warrant to arrest these men. These men were arrested and taken to the Superintendent Presidency Jail to whom the warrants were made over. These were the facts. What fictions had been told he did not know. The Deputy Commissioner of Police had left his office at 3-55 p.m. and no rule was served on him till then. The Commissioner of Police could not produce these men because they were not in his custody but were in the custody of the Jail authorities. The warrants were addressed to the Superintendent of Jail and these men were now detained by him under these warrants. The rule was served at 4-15 p.m. on the Commissioner of Police and he had arrived in person and he was given a copy of the petition. The petition was this, the rule was upon the Commissioner of Police to produce these men. The Commissioner of Police could not produce them because the accused were in the custody of the Jail Superintendent. But the Deputy Commissioner had himself made over these warrants to four officers for the purpose of taking these men to the Jail authorities. Counsel did not like to discuss the question whether the application under Section 491 Cr. P. C. (Habeas Corpus Writ) lay with their lordships. He submitted that this rule ought to be discharged.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta said that it was necessary for him to say that the instructions of the learned Standing Counsel was incorrect and to some extent false. Counsel himself was present when the arrests were made. When the prisoners wanted to see the warrants the police officer said that they had no warrant. At first they said that the prisoners were being arrested under Regulation III of 1818 but immediately afterwards they said that the arrests were made under Section 54 Cr. P. C. But the warrants were nor shown to them, nor were they produced, and eventually being pressed the police officers admitted that there were no warrants.

Mr. Justice Greaves: Is there any doubt as to what the Standing Counsel said that the warrants were handed over to the four police officers by the Deputy Commissioner of Police?

Mr. Sen Gupta: All that I want to say is that warrants were not shown, nor were they produced. On being pressed they said that there were no warrants and therefore this application was made. Under Section 54 they cannot arrest the prisoners. Let the Assistant Commissioner come and say that he did not tell that the arrest was made under Section 54 Cr. P. C.

Mr. Justice Greaves: If there are the warrants and the warrants were issued under Regulation III the matter ends there whatever may have been said at the time. The question is whether they have been arrested under Regulation III of 1818.

Mr. Sen Gupta: It is untrue to say that the warrants were there and shown to the prisoners at the time they were arrested.

Mr. B. L. Mitter: What I say is that there were warrants and they are with the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail.

Mr. Sen Gupta: Let them file an affidavit to the effect. No doubt the detention after the arrest is legal but the question is whether the detention before that is legal or not.

Mr. Justice Greaves: We cannot say that now unless the other side is heard. The practical question we have got to decide is whether they are under proper arrest. It seems to me there is no use perspiring the matter.

Mr. Sen Gupta submitted that the liberty of the people should not be jeopardised in such a way and that Section 54 did not contemplate any such arrest. He asked their lordships to make a declaration to that effect.

### JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Greaves delivering the judgment of the Court said: The Commissioner of Police has appeared before me to show cause against the rule. The Commissioner states that the prisoners whom he is required to produce are not in his custody but in the custody of the Superintendent of Jail to whom certain warrants were directed under the provision of Regulation III of 1818 for the arrest of these prisoners. Consequently we must discharge the rule, firstly, on the ground that these persons are not in the custody of the Commissioner of Police and secondly, on the ground that they are now under legal arrest having regard to the fact of the existence of the warrants under Regulation III of 1818. Mr. Sen Gupta tells us that the facts upon which he obtained the rule are correct. We of course accept that statement but we are unable to make any declaration with regard to the facts there stated inasmuch as the Commissioner of Police had had no opportunity of meeting the statements made in this petition and consequently it is wrong for us in these circumstances to make the declaration with regard to the facts stated in the petition. We do not think any practical purpose will be served by pursuing the matter any further. We accordingly discharge the rule.

# ALLEGED POSSESSION OF SWORDS WITHOUT LICENSE

## TWO AKALIS ATTENDING MARRIAGE ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 23.

Quite a sensation was caused here this morning at the news that two Akali Sikhs, Nathasing and Jivansing, fitters in the Loco Workshop, Lahore, while on their way to attend a marriage in the new Sikh Colony in Thar and Parkar District in Sindh had been arrested on the station platform under the Arms Act for being in possession of two swords without a license. They were produced before the City Magistrate, Hyderabad, this morning, many local Sikhs and Akalis being present in court. The Police contention is that the swords in question were being carried by the accused in their hands in addition to kirpans worn round their waists. While the accuseds' submission was that the weapons in question were also kirpans and they were entitled to carry them even by the recent decision of the Lahore High Court. The case has been adjourned to 22nd May, the accused in the meantime being released on signing bonds in self-recognisance.

# LATITUDE TO LAWYERS.

## LALA DUNICHAND'S APPEAL ADMITTED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 23.

Lala Duni Chand,—vakil of Ambala and member of the Legislative Assembly who was recently fined Rs. 100 for contempt of court by Khan Ahmad Khan, Subordinate Judge, filed an appeal in the court of the District Judge of Ambala. The District Judge, accepting the appeal, held that it was imperative upon the Subordinate Judge to pass sentence on the same day and his not doing so vitiated the proceedings. Without going into the merits of the case the District Judge prominently drew attention of the Subordinate court to the desirability of giving utmost latitude to lawyers in the discharge of their duties and not construing their conduct as contempt of court.

# CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

## QUESTION OF APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE OFFICER.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

An interesting discussion took place at the first ordinary meeting of the Calcutta Corporation to-day under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Das, Mayor, on the question of the appointment of the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation.

A Swarajist Councillor moved that Mr Subbas Chandra Bose be appointed on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per month for a period of three years.

Three amendments were moved, two being for the appointment of Dr. Haridhon Dutt, the officiating Chief Executive Officer temporarily appointed by Government on a salary of 1,500 or 2,500 rupees respectively. The third amendment was by Mr. Stuart Williams for advertising the post and fixing the salary as not exceeding Rs. 3,000. The mover of the resolution mentioned that Mr. Subbas Bose had resigned from the Indian Civil Service to devote himself for the work of the country. Supporters of Dr. Dutt, while recognising Mr. Subbas's abilities, thought that he lacked the experience which Dr. Dutt possessed as a Commissioner of old Corporation for the last 21 years, and he was for some months its Chairman. Mr. Stuart Williams thought that the Corporation was violating precedents and traditions in the matter of appointment for an important post in the manner they were dealing with it, and suggested advertisement as the best means to secure a suitable man.

A Swarajist Councillor stated that it was proper that the Congress Party being in majority should have its own man to serve them loyally by carrying out their policy.

At this stage a non-Swarajist complained that the Congress Party was using its majority against the interests of the minority and gave them no chance though non-Swarajists were willing to co-operate with them to serve the best interests of the City.

After some discussion, during which the amendment of Mr. Williams was negatived by a large majority as several Moslem members left the meeting at this stage, and as the time limit was also reached, the meeting was adjourned till to-morrow.

A special meeting of the Corporation was also held this evening when after considerable discussion a resolution was carried appointing a committee to report on the nature of the duties which the Corporation should delegate to the Chief Executive Officer. The Committee is to submit an 'ad interim' report on Monday next for consideration by a special meeting.

# "FORWARD."

## INCORPORATION OF "INDIAN DAILY NEWS"

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

The Swarajist organ "Forward" edited by Mr. C. R. Das appeared to-day in an enlarged size as that Party has purchased the "Indian Daily News" which was incorporated in the "Forward". The paper says that the policy of the "Forward" remains unchanged, retaining as far as possible the features of the "Indian Daily News."

# BENGAL EUROPEAN CONSTITUENCIES.

## RESULTS OF BYE-ELECTION TO BENGAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 23.

Scrutiny of nomination papers of candidates for the bye-election to the Bengal Legislative Council from three European constituencies took place to-day. From Calcutta Traders Association constituency Mr. Trevor J. Phelps, being the only candidate for the seat caused vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. Cottle was declared duly elected. In the Bengal Chamber of Commerce constituency Messrs. W. C. Currie and S. A. Skinner were declared duly elected in place of Mr. A. D. A. Willis and Mr. A. Cochran who resigned. For one seat from Burdwan and the Presidency Division European constituency in place of Mr. J. A. Jones there were two candidates Messrs. F. E. James James and C. O Remfry. The result of scrutiny will be announced at a later date.

## MANIKTOLA BOMB CASE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April. 23.

The additional District Magistrate of Alipur to-day concluded enquiry into the Maniktola Bomb Case in which Jasoda Ranjan Pal and Abani Kanta Bhattacharjee were charged with conspiracy and possessing and manufacturing bombs under the explosive act. The accused were arrested in a room at the Calcutta Improvement Trust barrack. The police raided this room in connexion with the execution of a warrant against another young man who was wanted in a Chittagong robbery case. During the search the Police found six live bombs and some chemicals and other highly explosive substances in the room and arrested both the accused who were there.

The proprietor of the barrack mess deposed that Gopimohan Saha who was recently executed for murdering Mr. Earnest Day used to stop with the accused in that room occasionally. The Magistrate reserved orders.

# COMPLETION OF FIRST STAGE

## MACLAREN ARRIVES IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, April 23

Squadron leader, Maclaren and party arrived in Karachi punctually at six o'clock this evening after a perfect flight under ideal weather conditions. All airmen appeared to be in excellent health sun-bronzed and dusty and perhaps a little weary and deaf. At about three minutes to six the machine was observed approaching Karachi from the west. After passing over the city the aeroplane rapidly flew towards the aerodrome at Drigh Road and effected a perfect landing the machine taxiing along the ground in the direction of New Hangars. On alighting Maclaren was greeted by Mr. J. L. Rieu C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner-in-Sind, Wing Commander W. E. Hicks, Commanding the Royal Air Force at Drigh Road, Sir Montagu Webb, C.I.E., C.B.E., and Mr. Gunter and numerous other prominent local personages. The airmen left Bunder Abbas approximately 700 miles from Karachi at 8-30 this morning, passed over Jask at about 10-30, picked up petrol at Charbar between 12 and 1-30 and left Charbar for Karachi at 2-45 p.m. flying at the rate of over ninety miles per hour. The journey from Baghdad to Basra, a little under 300 miles, was comparatively simple. The aviators followed the course of the river Tigris and Shatt-el-Arab leaving Baghdad early on Monday morning and arriving at Basra in the forenoon. After lunching at Basra the airmen left for Bushire 200 miles distant at 3-30 p.m. on Monday. Adverse winds delayed progress and the aviators decided to descend on the surface of the sea under the lee of Kharag Island. Thus sheltered from wind they spent the night lying off early on Tuesday morning and arriving at Bushire at 6-35 a.m. The next stage of the journey from Bushire to Bunder Abbas was very uninteresting. Leaving Bushire at 11-25 a.m. on Tuesday they reached Bunder Abbas at 6 o'clock the same evening and after landing on sea taxied on to the beach and remained there for the night. The aviators left Bunder Abbas at 8-25 (local time) this morning and reached Jask at 10-30 a.m. arriving at Charbar on the east side of the Bay at twenty minutes past noon. The distance from Charbar to Karachi is four hundred miles and the airmen accomplished the journey in record time without any untoward incident, arriving in Karachi at six o'clock this evening exactly to scheduled time. This marks completion of the first stage of the world-flight, namely Calshot to Karachi, a distance of four thousand eight hundred ninety and a half miles.

KARACHI, April. 23.

Squadron Leader Maclaren arrived at Karachi punctually at six o'clock this evening after a perfect flight in ideal weather conditions from Bunder Abbas via Charbar.

# HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

## MR. RAGHAVENDRA RAO'S LECTURE.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, April 24,

Mr. Raghavendra Rao of Hyderabad delivered last evening a public lecture under the presidentship of Doctor Kane, Vice-chairman of the District Board. The speaker described the nature of the rule prevailing at present in the Nizam's Dominions and suggested the appointment of a committee to investigate into the grievances of the subjects of Hyderabad State.

Adverting to the statement of Sir Ali Imam who had contradicted Earl Winterton's recent allegations in the Parliament, Mr. Raghavendra Rao supported Earl Winterton's statement. He asserted that the principle of election was unknown either in the institutions of local self-government or even in the Legislative Council and the Executive Council was not always consulted.

Doctor Kane, in summing up, said that reversion to autocracy was abhorrent to every well wisher of the country. They in Berar were fighting for the rights of Swaraj with the British Government, but such a fight seemed at present inconceivable in the Nizam's Dominions. Explaining the position of the Swaraj Party in this connection Doctor Kane observed that although no lover of democratic institutions could entertain the idea of being transferred to the autocratic rule of the Nizam yet they thought that the time had not yet come to express their verdict on the issue.

Prior to his arrival here, Mr. Raghavendra Rao had delivered a similar speech at Amraoti under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde, member of the Council of State.

# CIVIL JUSTICE COMMITTEE,

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, April 23.

The Civil Justice Committee concluded its labours in Lahore today and will leave for Rangoon to-morrow.

Mr. Chaudhuri Sahabuddin, President of the Lahore Municipality, gave a farewell dinner on 23rd night to Sir Edward Maclagan when about seventy covers were laid. —A. P.

A Lahore message of 24th April says the funeral of Major Cragg, Assistant Director of Central Research Institute, Kasauli, who died at the age of 41 at a Nursing Home in Lahore took place yesterday.—A. P.

# NORTH EAST FRONTIER.

## WHY MILITARY POLICE WAS SENT.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 23.

Another Press Communique issued to-day with regard to the situation in the North East Frontier says that the reason for the despatch of a large force of Military Police from Bhamo was that there has been considerable disturbance in the Chinese Shan State of Kanai, the precise causes of which are obscure. Roaming bands of Chinese and Kachins were reported in the vicinity of our frontier and it was reported that it was their intention to cross and raid. A large force had to be sent to protect the frontier until the truth or falsity of the rumour could be ascertained. Further enquiries showed that there was no truth in the rumour that these bands intended to raid British Territory.

A wire from the Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo says that information published regarding an alleged North Eastern Frontier raid is incorrect. The Burma Frontier has not been raided nor violated and no British Villages have been attacked, burnt or looted.

# BURMESE UNITY CONFERENCE

## A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, April 23.

The conference of the Burmese Association convened mainly for the purpose of discussing the questions of reunion among the Burmese Nationalists held its session at Henzada on the 21st and 22nd April. The Reverend U. Kawa'hanla Alctawya Sayadaw, the well-known Pongy, presided. The conference was attended by representatives from the associations of the council-entry party, including members of the Legislative Council and Mr. Tok Kyi and Mr. Ba Si of the Legislative Assembly, a section of the council boycott party led by Mr. U. Kya Yan of Mandalay, and representatives from several Sangha Samaggis or Council of Pongyis and also from ladies' associations. Many leading Sayadawa (heads of sects of Buddhist priests) also took part in the proceedings.

The President in his opening speech deplored the split among the people and pointed out the dangers of disunion. He expressed pleasure at the efforts made by Burmese editors for this unity conference and hoped for its success.

At the end of the first day's proceedings of the conference there was a lively discussion over the election of members of the subjects committee as some representatives from the Council boycott party objected to the inclusion of members of the legislature. But the chairman ruled the motion out of order. After the election of the members of the subjects committee, members of the legislature who had been elected withdrew their names on their own initiative.

On Tuesday resolutions were passed recognising the conference as a unity conference and forming an organisation known as the All-Burma Union with representatives from townships and districts with the provision that the Union is to work outside the legislatures. Legislative councillors are not to be eligible for membership of the executive council of the Union, the reason given being that they have enough to do inside the Council. The resolution proposing the exclusion of legislators from the executive council of the Union was supported by Mr. Ba Si, M.L.A.

A committee was appointed to devise means for the restoration to the Buddhists of Buddhist temples and lands at Buddha Gaya now in possession of a Hindu mahant.

# SURAT MUNICIPALITY.

## RESOLUTION RE. RESTORATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, April 23.

A public meeting of the citizens of Surat was convened by the Secretary Gujarat Swarajya Party to consider the question of the Municipal election and the restoration of the Municipality to the elected representatives. Mr. Vijubhai T. Saraiya was voted to the chair and the following resolution was carried:—

Whereas more than a month has elapsed, since the Legislative Council passed a resolution to restore the Surat Municipality to the people; and whereas Government have not moved in the matter as yet, it is hereby resolved that the Minister of Local Self-Government be requested to give effect to the Council resolution, without any delay, and that the election of the new Corporation should take place according to the existing election rules of 1921.

# GENEVA CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Agenda for the Geneva Conference contains 'inter alia': (1) Development of facilities for utilising workers leisure and (2) Night work in bakeries. I shall be glad to receive suggestions on these subjects.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

Matheran, April 23.

# MOMBASA LETTER.

## NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

## GOING STRONG AS EVER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

MOMBASA, March 10.

Kenya Indians are really to be congratulated on the very brave stand they are making to successfully carry on the "No-Tax" campaign. Although the Kenya Indians are novices at the game, the campaign is being carried on quite bravely. The action of the masses is really praiseworthy. They have plunged into this movement in order to pass through the ordeal and to achieve the end which the Congress has in view. Their determination can never be questioned. Their enthusiasm has no bounds. At the end of the last month the Mombasa Indians in a mass meeting resolved "That an Indian who has paid or will pay his non-Native Poll Tax for the year 1924 after the passing of the Congress resolution, will be considered guilty of disobeying the Congress resolution and shall be punished with fine which may extend to 500 shillings, or with boycott for a term which may extend to three months or with both." Some persons, who believe in Ahimsa and moral force were unable to subscribe to this resolution. The Charotarwasis, and the citizens of Ahmedabad, Broach and Surat districts met together in a mass meeting held a few days after and resolved that they should loyally abide by the non-payment resolution, and that the movement should be based on non-violence and moral force—two of the strongest pillars of the movement. The meeting was of opinion that the movement as at present carried on, is against the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and Satyagraha. The Executive Committee of the Eastern Africa Indian National Congress, however, has passed a resolution confirming the resolution of the Mombasa mass meeting as regards boycott and fine. Even though there is a difference of opinion, the campaign is not hammered in any way, but is being carried on steadily. At the beginning the Kenya Indians wrote to India to send to them her experienced and best men who have piloted such a movement but it is regrettable that no heed or attention was paid to their request.

### KENYA IMMIGRATION FIGURES.

The Whites of Kenya are pulling the legs of the local Government and the local Government in order to satisfy the wishes of the Whites do as they order! The Whites of Kenya desire that the Indian Immigration into Kenya should be stopped and in order to achieve their object they have taken in hand the Kenya Government which is simply a cats-paw in their hands. The Colonial Office once stated that unless it is satisfied that the Indian Immigration requires restriction, no restriction will be allowed. Now in order to convince the Colonial Office, the Whites through the local Government must provide the Colonial Office with figures which would prejudice the Indian cause. The figures recently sent are sure to mislead the Colonial Office. It is really funny that the Kenya Government does not keep proper immigration books to show clearly that how many persons immigrate into Kenya proper and how many persons land at Mombasa 'en route' for Uganda and Tanganyika. About approximately 50 to 60 per cent. of those Indians who come in and land at Mombasa go either to Uganda or to Tanganyika Territories via the Lakes and Voi.

### TANGANYIKA HARTAL.

The Indian shopkeepers of the Tanganyika Territory observed a most peaceful and organised hartal on the 1st March in order to show their resentment against the three undesirable ordinances which were imposed upon the unwilling Indian community of Tanganyika in April 1923. Resolutions befitting the occasion were passed and it was also resolved that the members of the Colonies Committee be requested to come to Tanganyika Territory to study the situation there.

### MRS. SAROJINI'S PROGRAMME.

A letter from her dated the 24th February received by Mr. D. B. Desai from Cape Town states that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will leave Durban by the British India Line steamer "Khandala" on the 27th March arriving at Zanzibar on or about the 6th April. She will break her journey at Zanzibar and will give a few days time to Dares-Salaam and Tanga and will stay for about five days in Mombasa. It is her intention to sail for Bombay by the British India Line steamer "Karoa" which sails from Mombasa on the 20th April arriving at Bombay on the 31st May 1924. It is not yet certain whether she will be able to carry her intention of proceeding to Bombay by the s.s. "Karoa" as Kenya Indians like that she should stay here for about 15 days.


WHEN BABY IS CROSS AND SLEEPLESS

there is something wrong and the little one is taking the only means he has of telling it. Under such circumstances the temptation to administer a sleeping draught, or opiate of some kind is often great, but *don't do it* unless expressly ordered by a competent doctor. Instead give Baby's Own Tablets, which are guaranteed to contain no opiates; they send the child to sleep simply because they remove the causes of his sleeplessness and make him feel good and comfortable.

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the Canadian children's remedy, promptly regulate the stomach and bowels, aid digestion, banish constipation and colic, check diarrhoea, reduce fever, relieve colds and croup, allay teething pains, expel worms. Chemists sell them, at 14 Annas per vial, Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 3-B Malacca Street, Singapore.

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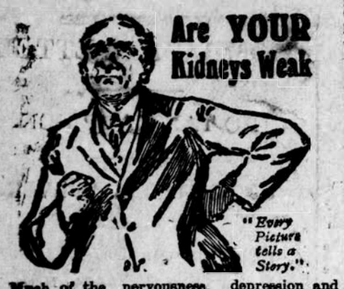


Much of the nervousness, depression and bad temper that we see every day is due to weakened kidneys, and is both curable and preventable if Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are used to strengthen, tone and stimulate the kidneys.

For weak Kidneys load the blood with an excess of poisonous uric acid which healthy kidneys should filter out. And excess uric acid is very irritating; it attacks the most sensitive parts first, so that the brain and nerves often afford the earliest signs of uric acid poisoning.

If you are nervy and irritable, your bad temper may be due to kidney weakness. Possibly, you also have backache or frequent painful passages of the urine, dizzy spells, headaches or rheumatic pains.

When any of these signs appear, begin using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills immediately. Men and women alike have gained lasting relief from kidney or bladder troubles and uric complaints by the timely use of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

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WHAT IS MARGARINE?

Margarine is the European term for Vegetable Butter.

Vegetable butter is a churned mixture of refined and deodorized vegetable oils and milk. Coconut oil is the principal vegetable oil used because of digestibility, high food value and freezing point of 72 degree F.

Margarine like butter contains 15 to 20 p. c. water and therefore quickly turns rancid in India.

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DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR.

The WELL-KNOWN DIABETES SPECIALIST, who has been doing immense good to the suffering public after his return from Native country where he had gone for change of climate, has resumed his practice at his former residence. Patients awaiting and requiring his treatment for the complete and perfect cure of the dire disease, "Diabetes" may not lose this rare opportunity, as his stay will be limited.

Of the numerous certificates, the following are a few of the testimonials:—

Mr. VITHALDAS P. ATTAWALLA, Merchant, Bombay, writes:—"I was suffering from Diabetes for the last 16 years and had tried many Doctors of Bombay, but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyenger and he prescribed a course of 45 days for me and that I was completely cured at the end of the course. Before I commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment, my urine was examined by a Bombay M.D., the percentage of Sugar was more than 4 per cent. After the treatment, my urine was examined at Dr. Masina's Hospital, Pathological Laboratory of Bombay "Sugar was found Nil" which means a perfect cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many doctors and physicians before. I really consider that Dr. S. RangaSwami Iyengar is a Specialist in this disease, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality and of its valuable Drugs."

Consultation hours:—8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to p.m.

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## "FALSE IDEAS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Mohamed Ali cites no verse of the Quran nor any saying of the Prophet nor any Fatwa propounded by a recognised Mujtahid of Islam in support of his astounding assertion that a fallen and adulterous Moslem is to be preferred to Mr. Gandhi who is looked up to by millions of his fellow countrymen including, I presume, Mr. Mohamed Ali as a model ethical being. I take it that Mr. Mohamed Ali does not yet claim to have attained the rank of a Mujtahid in Islam and as such to be entitled to start any new proposition in its theology or ethics. The last of such Mujtahids flourished as far back as the 15th century and were all of them authors of erudite treatises of theology. Before the Government canonised Mr. Mohamed Ali for his harmless editorials in the 'Comarde' during the late war it was not suspected by his friends that Mr. Mohamed Ali had made a study of Moslem theology; and when on his release by the Government he assumed the high religious title of 'Maulana' and a band of Khilafatist workers acquieseed in it it was understood that the title had reference only to the then political propaganda of the country. The Khilafat question in Islam is strictly political as there is no reference to it either in the Quran or in the 'sayings' of the prophet. Mr. Mohamed Ali has made that subject—or rather its modern phase—his own, and I am not concerned here to dispute his authority there. But when he ssays into the field of Moslem theology or ethics he must supply us with proofs from the original books for what he contends. As what he asserts if it were true goes to the very root of the problem of Hindu-Moslem unity in India and makes it impossible for any non-Moslems to tolerate Moslems in any part of the world it may not be out of place to examine the proposition in the light of the 'Quran' and the 'sayings' of the prophet and the example in history of the 'companions' of the prophet.

If Mr. Mohamed Ali denies salvation to Mr. Gandhi on the ground, as he may possibly suppose, that Mr. Gandhi is born in idolatry and leads an idolatrous life he must not forget that the prophet too was born in idolatry and the prophet's own family were the custodians of the temple at Mecca and its 360 idols. Before his flight to Medina even after he received his mission—he prized the privilege of praying in the temple as much as any pagan Arab did and there was no attempt by him or his followers to show any disrespect to the 360 idols. The injunction of the Quran was "Do not use any bad language towards the idols lest the pagans in their ignorance by way of reprisal may abuse the God Almighty." In the early persecutions of Islam while the prophet was still at Mecca under the protection of his uncle Abu Taleb the custodian of the temple he prayed vehemently to God that he would show a via media whereby the pagan Arabs could be won over to monotheism. It was in that state of mind that he lent his ears to an inspiration which was denounced later as having been spurious and not genuine. He asserted in what appeared to be an inspired moment that the three principal deities of the Arabs—Lat, Uzat, and Manat, were "high personages whose intercession with God may be hoped for." The Prophet is reprimanded in the Quran for this slip and the correct inspiration comes 'these are but creatures whom ye and your fathers have invented! The early Moslems turned for a time to the temple at Jerusalem for prayers but at Medina after the flight the heart of the prophet and of his followers was still yearning after Mecca and they were permitted to turn to Mecca in their prayers although the temple was still in Pagan hands. With the growing political power of the Prophet he demanded for the pagans of Mecca to be allowed to perform the pilgrimage. They could not refuse him the request. He and the Moslems performed all the rites of the pilgrimage and left the 360 idols in the temple unmolested. The idols were removed from the temple only after the Meccans accepted Islam. The temple was purged of its idols. The land and the building remained conscrated to the worship of God. In the annual pilgrimage at Mecca Islam has retained many of the ancient pagan rites and the veneration shown to the black stone near the temple would almost seem to approach idoltary if the Quaran's injunction to the contrary were not so explicit. Islam has never professed to prevent men from glorifying God in their own way. Every place of worship is sacred to Islam. The Khalifa Omar—a staunch Moslem and head of the Moslem church—10 years after the Prophets' death when Jerusalem fell to Moslem arms entered the Holy City and prayed in its Christian churches notwithstanding the crosses and images there. His charter to Jerusalem may be worth Mr. Mohamed Ali's perusal. The churches and crosses were henceforth to be under Moslem protection. When Damascus was captured in the same reign Christian churches were repaired out of Moslem public funds and Christians and Moslems entered the churches by the same door and prayed peacefully side my side. In the same reign when Medain the capital of Persia was captured some Moslem enthusiasts converted a fire temple into a mosque. When Omar came to know of it he had the culprits punished; the mosque was reconverted into the fire temple and ample amends were made out of Moslem public funds to the Zorastrian priests for the sacrilege unwittingly committed. In the reign of the 3rd Khalifa Othman a few years later when Moslem arms reached Central Asia, the Punjab and Sindh and Moslems came once more directly in touch with idols and temples they scrupulously protected and maintained them. Throughout their early history the Moslems respected alien forms of worship and there was no attempt at proselytization. "There shall be no compulsion in religion' says the Quran and Moslems are enjoined to be conciliatory. They are to say to the people of other religions "to you be your religion to us our religion". The conduct of a freebooter like Mahmoud of Ghazni in looting the rich temple of Somnath or of a bigot like Aurangzeb in persecuting non-Moslems should not be regarded as the policy of Moslem nations. Moslem powers could not have reigned over India, Spain and Hungary for centuries had that been their programme.

Islam claims to be an universal religion—eternal and for all times a religion which man has shared since his creation with the rest of the universe. This religion has not been the monopoly of any particular race or nation but has been revealed to all the nations and peoples of the earth from time to time by means of their philosophers and sages, teachers and prophets. There is no distinction between these teachers and prophets nor between the scriptures they have brought. Mohamed is only one among these prophets and the Quran is one among the scriptures although the last in time to be revealed. The religion consists only in recognising God's unity and bringing our wills into harmony and conformity with the divine purpose of the Universe. This is the only truth for all times. It is open to anybody to be a Moslem although he may not believe in Mohamed as a prophet or in the Quaran as the Book of God. Islam does not deny salvations to non-Mohamedans. Says the Quran "Whoever believeth in God and the last day and doth that which is right they shall have their reward with their Lord; there shall come no fear on them, neither shall they be grieved." Again it says "God in his wisdom from time to time prescribed separate laws to different nations so that he may try them in that which he sent them respectively. They must therefore try to excel them in good works." Again it says "Every age hath its book of revelation and unto every nation hath an apostle been sent. No Anostle hath been sent but with the language of his people that he might declare their duty plainly unto them." Again "mankind have been distributed into nations and tribes in order that they might know one another. Verily the most honourable among men in the sight of God are the most pious ones among them' and 'the one who out-strippeth others in good works by the permission of God, this is the great excellence.'

Islam insists not on outward observances but on a life of good works and inner righteousness. Says the Prophet 'God has no regard for your outward appearances but he looks into your hearts and into your intentions.'

From the above it would appear that Mr. Gandhi can be called a Moslem if he follow the Bhagvat Gita. It is a mistake to suppose that Hinduism is polytheistic or idolatrous. There is no distinction between the teachings of the Bhagvat Gita, the Upanishads and of the Quran. Even in the case of idolatry the best Moslem opinion has been that God looks into the intention of the votary and not to his outward observance. How much more must that be the case with Mr. Gandhi who has been compared with Jesus Christ in the purity of his life and the loftiness of his morals.

I cannot understand why Mr. Mohamed Ali is so confident that every Moslem is to go to Heaven. The Quran regards it as the height of presumption for man to speculate about the future state after death, that knowledge is vouchsafed by God to none; even the Prophet Mohamed disclaimed any knowledge of what is to happen on the day of judgment. Every one is accountable to God direct. Mohamed was unable to satisfy the curiosity of his followers on this point. The Quran asks him to tell them that he does not know what is to become of him or of them after death. Our duty is in the present, the future is with God. The Prophet prayed constantly to God for forgiveness of sins and died with the prayer on his lips, "Pardon, Grant me the companionship on high, Pardon, Yea, The companionship on high, Pardon". The greatest sinners need not despair of God's clemency. Yet there is no warrant for even the most pious to be sure of salvation.

There is nothing in the religion of Islam to prevent Moslems from living as brothers with non-Moslems in spite of what Mr. Mohamed Ali may have to say to the contrary.—Yours, etc.

MIRZA A. A. KHAN.

Mahableshwar.
April 17.

## FATHER BLATTER'S RECALL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your correspondent "Observer" reminds me very forcibly of that Greek peasant who on being asked why he voted for the ostracism of Aristides returned answer that he was tired of always hearing people call him the Just. The "hue and cry" which has been raised in the City followed by a remarkable outburst of popular enthusiasm for Fr. Blatter has somehow unsettled "Observer's" nerves and he seeks refuge in your columns more to speak his mind than inform the public wherein the iniquity of the gesture lay. It is a matter of some difficulty to him to conceal his chagrin at the attitude taken up by those "whose hearts are carried away" by their sympathy for Fr. Blatter and he reads us a stern lesson on our want of sobriety and level-headedness.

I might have had a greater respect for him had he a more scrupulous regard for his own rules of judgment which in fact seem to be honoured by him more in their breach than in their observance. I am unwilling to accept as my mentor one who whilst pretending to guide takes advantage of me by making the most damaging insinuations in order to cover his own confusion—insinuations incapable of proof with no claim to any authority.

His whole letter is prolific of extravagance of statement least calculated to inspire any confidence in his opinion. For instance, his contention that it was a relief to the friends of Fr. Blatter that the order of transfer had come when the college was on a holiday—because the craze to keep him back would have met with short shrift from the students—is an admission which is a running commentary on his incompetency to educate the public mind. I am not unwilling if "Observer" is prepared to come to closer grip with me, to accept his challenge and declare a plebiscite in the College over the question of Fr. Blatter's popularity with his students. I am no present student of the College but I know enough of them to be defiant of him. I appreciate the nice distinctions which "Observer" makes to provide an explanation for the enthusiasm that is being demonstrated in Fr. Blatter's honour. It seems Fr. Blatter is three personalities, a trinity in one person each dwelling apart and none partaking of the other. Whilst the one attracts, the other repels; the one breeds affection the other breeds disgust. It is rather curious how in the living it is possible to dissemble the parts of a man to invest him with one character while he dons the armour of a Principal and divest him of it no sooner he doffs off the armour. I say I am curious to see how this is done and the off-hand summary way with which "Observer" deals with it affords me no opportunity to admire his talents. It has always been my belief that no man can act a part for long; sometime or the other he must drop the mask and reveal himself in his true colour. This is all the more true in the case of Fr. Blatter who has always been known for his bluntness and frank honesty which is incapable of deceit. Perhaps those who have been victims to his "repressive discipline" will think otherwise but I do not think "Observer" was well-advised to take up cudgels on behalf of disgruntled critics. It must be admitted that in the administration of a College no mawky sentimentalism will prevail to maintain order. Solely "Observer" would be filled with disgust at the spectacle of a Principal on his knees before the prize-rowdies beseeching entreating for an armistice. Not mawky sentimentalism but a stern well-ordered discipline should be enacted if the premises are not to be turned into a bear-garden. If this is "repression" "Observer" is no apologist for any government and he must needs make his home among anarchists.

Apart from his extravagance of statement which is 'suppressio veri' he deliberately misreads the agitation which is 'suggestio falsi." It has never been said that Fr. Blatter is indispensible for University Reforms. Not even Fr. Blatter's closest friend would be prepared to say that of him not so much because it would be an undue approximation to the truth but Fr. Blatter himself would be pained at the unmerited implications involved in it. All that has been said is that it would be a grave loss to the University if we are not to have the benefit of Fr. Blatter's knowledge and experience in a task which bristles with difficulties at every stage and which need careful handling if lasting benefit is to be ensured. When thus stated the comments of "Observer" seem somewhat out of place. The sober-minded man for whom "Observer" affects so much can have no grievance if an attempt is made to bring home to the authorities of Fr. Blatter a set of circumstances whose importance perhaps they might not have grasped in its just proportion. At all times it has been the right of those who believed themselves harmed by an order to press for a revision before higher tribunals and in the methods and means pursued by us we see no circumstance which could vitiate the just demand. Our conduct has been dignified, even deferential but there has been no hero-worshipping. It is a travesty of criticism to characterise a plea for a reconsideration of orders as an attempt at hero-worshipping; nay it is a calumny as dark as night: nevertheless we are pressing our claims and God willing we shall succeed. I hope to be pardoned for the length of my remarks.—Yours, etc.,

V. F. C.

## REGULATION OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

### TREATY BETWEEN BRITAIN AND U. S.

The following is a summary of the Treaty between His Majesty's Government and the United States Government for the Regulation of the Liquor Traffic as signed on 23rd January 1924:—

At eleven o'clock on 23rd January last, the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador signed a treaty to aid in the prevention of the smuggling of intoxicating liquors into the United States.

The principle that three marine miles from low water mark constitute the proper limits of territorial waters is upheld.

Appropriate provision is made for the searching of British vessels under stated conditions; and when there is reasonable cause for belief that the vessel has committed or is committing or is attempting to commit an offence against the laws of the United States prohibiting the importation of alcoholic beverages the vessel may be seized and brought into the United States for adjudication.

It is provided that this right of seisure may be exercised within the distance from the coast that may be traversed in one hour by the vessel suspected of endeavouring to commit the offence. Where a transfer from one vessel to another is contemplated, it is the speed of the latter vessel which is to determine the distance from the coast within which seisure may be made.

The treaty also provides that no penalty or forfeiture under the laws of the United States shall attach to the carriage of alcoholic liquors by British vessels when listed as sea stores or as cargo destined for a port foreign to the United States, provided that such liquors are kept under seal continuously while the vessel is within the territorial waters and that they shall not at any time or place be unladen within United States territory. Such carriage is to have the same status as now provided by law with respect to the transit of alcoholic liquors through the Panama Canal.

Provision is made for reference to a joint commission of claims for compensation where a British vessel has suffered loss or injury through any unreasonable or improper exercise of the rights conferred by the treaty.

The treaty is subject to ratification in the usual manner and is to remain in force for one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications. Three months before the expiration of the year modifications may be suggested by either party, and if no agreement is made with respect to them the treaty is to lapse; otherwise it is to continue from year to year subject to a similar right to propose modifications. The treaty is also to lapse if either of the Parties is prevented by judicial decision or legislative action from giving full effect to its provisions and in case from any cause the treaty comes to an end such Party is to enjoy all the rights it would have possessed had it not been concluded.

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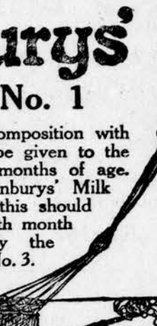


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## HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read Mr. Marmaduke Pickthal's Convocation speech delivered in the National University, Aligarh, published in the "Bombay Chronicle." His exposition of the Islam including the principles of the underlying unity of all religions and universal brotherhood of man is bound to carry conviction to many a heart, both Hindu and Musalman. I feel sure the speech will contribute a great deal towards Hindu-Moslem unity for which the leaders of the Indian nation of both communities are trying hard. As the speech is in English and appeared only in newspapers I fear it has not reached all literate people of the country. Lately I met an English knowing Musalman friend of mine and talked to him in praise of Mr. Pickthall's speech. He confessed he had not read it and I parted with my copy of the "Chronicle" containing the speech, which I had treasured up, for his benefit. I wish the speech could be published in pamphlet form and also translated into all the vernaculars of the country so that it may be read widely and serve well its useful purpose.

2. I find that Mr. Munshi Mamudkhan of Poona has taken an objection in his letter published in the "Chronicle" of 11th April under the head "False Ideas" to your explanation of 'Kafir.' It is rather strange. Your explanation of the word appeared convincing. I have seen and heard of Mohamedan saints explaining the word in a similar manner. They refused to call Hindus Kafirs for their idolatry and declared that Mussalmans not following the principles of Islam were Kafirs. Mr. Mamudkhan practically condemns idolatry like many other non-Hindu brethren who have not made a study of the Hindu religion and has dragged in the controversy the greatest saint living on earth—a Hindu—as if lesser persons could not meet his objection.

3. I am a Hindu and do not boast to know all about my religion. I have neither read the Koran; but have had the pleasure of associating with religiously inclined Musalman brothren who have made a study of their religion. I will make an humble attempt to meet Mr. Mamudkhan's objection to idolatry.

4. The Hindu religion, commonly known as a Sanatan Dharma, enjoins worship of the Omnipresent, Omniscient, Eternal and Unmanifested God as the only condition for absolution. But worship of God in the manifested condition is considered necessary as a preparatory step to the higher worship as the latter kind of worship is full of difficulties and is possible only to the few highly spiritually developed people. The Sanatan Dahrma is based on Vedas and Upanishads. The Gita is an extract of them. It is to Hindus practically what Koran is to our Musalman brethren. I will therefor quote from it in support of my statement.

The Lord says "They who worship the Indestructible, the Ineffable, the unmanifested, omnipresent, and Unthinkable, the Unchanging, Immutable, Eternal."

"Restraining and subduing the senses, regarding everything equally, in the welfare of all rejoicing, these also come into me. (i.s. God in his manifested condition).

"The difficulty of those whose minds are set on the Unmanifested is greater; for the path of the Unmanifested is hard for the embodied to reach"; Gita Chapter XII verses 3 to 5. Therefore to the less evolved Hindus the worship of God in his Manifested condition is permissible. This latter kind of worship is properly speaking Idolatry and has taken a variety of forms namely from the worship of nature itself called the Virat Sharira of the Lord, to that of an ordinary Idol made of stone, earth or wood according to the temparament and spiritual advancement of the devotee. In support of this I may again quote the Lord's words:—

"Those verily who, renouncing all actions in Me and intent on Me, worship meditating on Me, with wholehearted Yoga,

"These I speedily lift from the ocean of death, and existence O Parth, their minds being fixed on Me."

"Place thy mind on me, into Me let thy reason enter; then without doubt thou shalt abide in Me hereafter."

"And if thou art not able firmly to fix thy mind on Me, then by the Yoga of practice seek to reach Me, O Dhananjaya."

"If also thou art not equal to constant practice, be intent on my service; performing actions for my sake, thou shalt attain perfection."

"If even to do this thou hast not strength, then, taking refuge in union with Me, renounce all fruit of action with the self-controlled."

Thus it will be seen that devotees who are unable to worship God in his unmanifested condition have every hope of absolution by worshiping Him in his manifested condition, because it eventually leads to His worship in the Unmanifested condition and to absolution. Good deeds done by devotees for the service of humanity, and other sentient beings as well, with their mind directed towards God is really His service and is sure to help them in their upward march towards Divinity. Now idolatry as seen in common life of Hindus is not without its purpose and has sanction of our religion. It was even recommended by Shri Rama, long before Shri Krishna came and taught the Gita. It is regarded as the lowest step in the ladder of spirituality and enables the less evolved devotee to control his mind and body. While with his lower mind and the body he is engaged in the apparent worship of the Idol God, with his higher mind he worships God in his Unmanifested condition. What a Hindu devotee does mentally, i.e. with his higher mind when his lower mind and body are worshiping the image of God is a thing which a non-Hindu without tolerant spirit and knowledge of Hindu religion cannot understand. I suppose we have something like a parallel of this Idolatry amongst masses of our Musalman brethren in the shape of worship of the punjas during Mohorum in which even Hindus join in large numbers. The realisation of the spiritual unity of the devotee with the Almighty can be compared to an uphill march for reaching the top. It is only given to the strong and able-bodied ones to climb the steep precipitous slope without support, though with guidance of the leader (Guru) for reaching the glorious top. But the unfortunate weak ones cannot do the difficult journey unaided and have to resort to a cudgel for needful support, with which he manages to climb to and reach the top, slowly but surely. There is thus as much sense in condemning Idolatry as there would be in condemning the use of a cudgel or the walking stick in the above illustration.

Letters of the kind referred to serve no good purpose. What is wanted is a spirit of toleration in man towards people following a religion other than his own. It will help much to secure unity of hearts amongst Indians, following different religions, given to them by their Prophets. The subject is vast and learned people can write volumes about it.—Yours, etc.

A HINDU.


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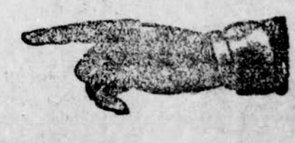

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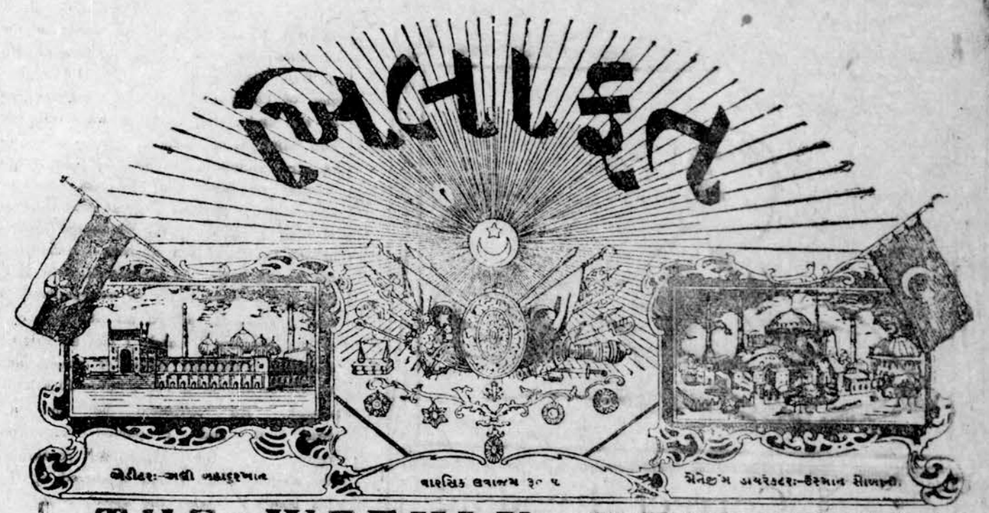


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